

MEMORIAL - NEWS ITEMS

DRAWER 13

LINCOLN MEMORIALS

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Washington, D.C.

Lincoln Memorial News Items

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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Lincoln Memorial. *Congressional Record-2-1-13*
SPEECH

OF
HON. OLLIE M. JAMES,
OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, January 29, 1913.

The House had under consideration Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 158) approving the plan, design, and location for a Lincoln memorial.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, the very purpose of the amendment to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOBLAND] having, as he declares, as its chief end the perpetua-

tion of the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the secondary, if not an equal paramount purpose of perpetuating good roads, will, in my judgment, be an injury rather than an aid to establishing the policy of governmental aid to good roads. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States, on February 9, 1911, with a unanimity that bespeaks a reunited country, enacted into law a bill providing for the erection of a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, D. C., to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It provided that the construction of the "monument or memorial herein and hereby authorized shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created and approved by Congress." This commission thus created has made its report. That is the question now to be considered by this House. There was no thought or suggestion when this original question was considered of attempting to use the memory and fame of Abraham Lincoln as a subterfuge to further the cause of Government aid to good roads. I am a friend to good roads. I voted to appropriate many millions of dollars to be divided between the States for this laudable purpose. The question now under consideration is, Shall the House repudiate its former action; shall the reputation and glory of Abraham Lincoln be used as a makeshift to begin by indirection that which gentlemen fear they shall be unable to do directly in the open? [Applause.]

Lincoln was born in Kentucky. He went to the State of Illinois. Kentucky gave him to Illinois and Illinois gave him to the Republic and the Republic gave him to the world. If a road were to be built—if in earnest you desire to perpetuate his memory and to pay tribute to his character—I submit that the road ought not to go to that sea of carnage and flood of sorrow, the battle field of Gettysburg, but it ought to be built, if a road is what you want, from Springfield, Ill., where he lived and lies buried, back to the old Kentucky home where he first saw the light. [Applause.]

But we Kentuckians love the memory of Abraham Lincoln too well to desire to use that as a vehicle for the purpose of throwing upon the Government the maintenance of and assistance in building public highways. [Applause.] Why, the arguments made here this morning, Mr. Speaker, that Washington's Monument was cold and clumsy looking, that some of the statues here to Lincoln are not beautiful; the argument that when men want to pay tribute to one whom they love and who made for the good of their Republic they should do something that would be useful—that argument would tear down every temple; it would uproot every shrine; it would even pull the flag from the sky because it might be made more useful than by simply swishing there. [Applause.]

The Washington Monument, Mr. Speaker, is a great tribute to the father of our country. I remember that when I first came to this Capital City when but a boy the great patriotic lesson that was impressed upon my mind by the lofty monument to the memory of the father of the Republic, which was at once emblematic of the affection and pride of a grateful people. [Applause.] Monuments, memorials, and statues are not intended to be useful. They are erected to men who have been useful and who have served their country well. [Applause.] You want this roadway from here to Gettysburg. Why select the field of carnage to perpetuate the memory of the man who loved peace so well [applause]; the one who said at the Hampton Roads conference, "Write union at the top and anything else under it." He wanted to avoid the dread conflict, and I believe this House will not do its duty to the memory of this great Kentuckian, this great Illinoisan, this great American, this great patriot if you allow yourselves to be diverted from your solemn purpose to erect a memorial to him to start a public-road movement or trifle with it in any such way as that. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, the man who erects a republic deserves a lasting place in the affections of men. But who is prepared to say that even the man who erects a republic is greater than the man who saves a republic? [Applause.] For those who have enjoyed the freedom and opportunity that liberty gives suffer more when it is taken from them than those who have never known of its glories. [Applause.]

Kentucky gave to the South Jefferson Davis, who stood at the head of a patriot army, which for courage and sincerity finds no counterpart in all the annals of war. [Applause.] Lincoln stood at the head of another patriot army, inspired by love of country. The war is over. Let us perpetuate the memory of Abraham Lincoln as befits his life and his deeds. But let me say here and now that, though some would trifle with it and use it as a public-roads propaganda, yet—

Till the future dares forget the past, his fate and fame shall be an echo and a light unto eternity.

[Long-continued applause.]

In connection with the discussion Mr. Wight called attention to the fact that Mr. Pond, former president of the American Institute, had been one of the most ardent exponents of the idea, Mr. Pond had not only talked upon the subject intelligently and at all times when opportunity was afforded, but had practiced it.

Mr. Pond is apparently opposed to the use of the term "Western," indicated that good architecture is not a matter of geography, that the work is about as bad in one part of the country as it is in another.

Mr. Woltersdorf expressed the opinion that the progressive spirit of the age as reflected in the architecture, of the west is not a recognized force in the work of the Institute. The majority of the architects of the country are looking for men whose training is allied to that of the Beaux Arts and these young men must get jobs.

The Western Architect
Feb - 1913

The West
and
the Lincoln
Memorial

At its last meeting the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A. gave further evidence of the deep concern that it has in matters architectural which may pertain to their own locality or state or which are of vital import to the nation at large. The subject for discussion was the proposed design for a Memorial to Abraham Lincoln to be erected at Washington, D. C. The following resolutions were passed and addressed to the Committee on the Library and Members of the House of Representatives. With the sentiments expressed "The Western Architect" is in hearty accord.

WHEREAS: A design for a Memorial to Abraham Lincoln has been proposed to be erected at Washington, D. C., and said design has been approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts and is now before the Congress of the United States for final approval and adoption, and,

WHEREAS: Said design is of classic inspiration bearing a very close resemblance to Greek Temple Architecture of the Doric period, and,

WHEREAS: A large bronze likeness of our beloved martyred President is to be placed in the midst of said Greek Temple suggesting of Lincoln a "Greek Deity," and,

WHEREAS: Such a memorial has no connection historically, nor from the standpoint of Democracy with the work of Abraham Lincoln, nor with his life, his country or his time; but suggests rather the age of Pericles

The Marble Columns of the Lincoln Memorial

By J. P. Kirsch

WHEN Congress made the appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., everyone understood that it was to be something of grand proportions, but few realized the magnitude of this great memorial at that time, although figures were published in papers and magazines throughout the United States. Mere figures, however, are not readily grasped by the average man, and until he actually sees the object it is hard for him to obtain an adequate conception of its dimensions.

On the front page of this issue are some pictures of the huge columns of this memorial in process of being formed. One cannot help but be impressed with their mammoth proportions. These will be the largest columns of their kind in the world. Each block of marble as it comes from the quarry weighs about thirty-five tons, and twelve of these huge blocks are required for each column. There will be thirty-eight big columns in the Lincoln Memorial, and each column will be 46 feet high, weigh 192 tons when completed, and will be valued at \$15,000. As the thirty-eight columns will require four hundred and fifty-six blocks of about 25 tons each, the total weight of marble will approximate 11,400 tons. This mass of stone is being shaped into columns at Marble, Col. The complete story of the work done on these columns, after leaving the quarry, is shown in the front page illustrations. First the blocks are sized with wire saws to the required thickness. After that they pass through the barrel saw, where they are cut into drums. The barrel saw is in the shape of a drum, with the lower end open and the lower edge doing the cutting. From the barrel saw the stone drums then pass to large lathes, where they are trued up. The next process is to flute the drum. This is done with carborundum wheels operating on opposite sides of the drum simultaneously, as shown in the photograph. After being fluted, the drums are ready for hand finishing and fitting so that each drum will register perfectly with the one above and below when the column is assembled at its destination.

Scientific American

16. THE BARRY STATUE COMMISSION.

History of this statue is given on pages 1680 and 1681 of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1915. There were no operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

17. MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

History of this memorial from its inception to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, is given on pages 1681 and 1682 of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for that year.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the interior and exterior marblework, including the marble base, interior marble steps, and the marble floor tile, interior limestone and brick work, the structural steel work, concrete floor and slabs, colonnade roof, bronze ceiling, skylight, curb flashing, and waterproofing were completed. Much exterior and interior cleaning and pointing was done, while carving to the value of \$29,575 was accomplished. A contract was entered into in September, 1916, for the terrace wall and masonry approaches about the building. Operations were immediately begun and good progress made by the close of the fiscal year. The total expenditures to June 30, 1917, were \$1,927,736.99.

18. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY COMMISSION.

History of this commission, of which the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is a member and the executive officer, is given on page 1682 of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1915. The commission's report, with plans and estimates of cost, was submitted to Congress April 13, 1910. No funds have yet been appropriated for commencing the construction of the building. There were no operations or expenditures during the fiscal year.

The amount expended to June 30, 1916, is \$2,294.49.

19. COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

This commission was created by the act of Congress approved May 17, 1910 (36 Stats., p. 371). On June 17, 1910, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds was appointed the secretary of the commission, and subsequent sundry civil acts have provided that that officer shall act as the disbursing officer of the commission and shall be its secretary and act as its executive officer. The members of the commission receive no compensation for their services, which are given gratuitously, but they are reimbursed for the necessary expenses incurred by them in attending the meetings of the commission. The commission makes its annual report to the President, who transmits it to Congress. Two changes in the personnel of the commission occurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The amount expended during the year was \$6,000. The total amount expended to June 30, 1916, was \$45,800.

Water Mirror for Lincoln Memorial

ONE of the most important and beautiful features of the Lincoln Memorial, now approaching completion in Washington, and to pay the cost of which Congress has just appropriated \$175,000, is a huge "water mirror," or pool, which will reflect the colossal statue of the emancipator forming a part of the memorial. The statue is to be in bronze, showing Lincoln seated, and will be placed in the main pylon of the white marble temple. From this position he will appear to be gazing eastward, in the direction of the Washington Monument, as if in contemplation of that imposing structure.

The water mirror, as described in Popular Mechanics, will be in the form of an artificial lagoon, or marble-bordered basin, more than a third of a mile in length and sixty feet wide, and will extend up to the very foot of the broad flight of steps leading to the main platform on which the statue will

stand. About midway of its length the lagoon will have two lateral extensions, each 350 feet long, thus forming a sort of cross, while at its farthest end will be a supplementary "fountain pool," 200 by 200 feet in size.

Thus it will be seen that there will be a very considerable total area of water surface in which will be reflected not only the temple and the statue, but the surrounding flower beds and trees, and the blue or clouded sky overhead. No fountains will play in the main pool, for it is desired that its reflecting surface remain undisturbed. This will be the case except in very stormy weather, since the marble borders around the pool will afford protection from all ordinary winds.

The water mirror, suggested by similar features ornamenting the walks around the famous Taj Mahal mausoleum in India, undoubtedly will add vastly to the beauty of the Lincoln Memorial and its surroundings.

Louisville Courier 2-8-20 (Sunday May)

Saturday, February 10, 1923

A Story in Stone

BY CARROLL BROWN

THEY stood together, the old soldier and his little grandson. You would not have known perhaps that he had ever been a soldier—that is, you would not have known, had it not been for the bronze button he wore on his coat lapel—the button that means Civil War veteran. At this moment the bent shoulders were straight, his head was thrown back, he held his cap in his hand and on his face was an expression of love and reverence.

The little boy looked up at him wonderingly; then he, too, removed his hat and the light spring wind stirred the golden curls of the child and lifted the thin grey locks of the old man as the two of them stood at attention.

"Sonny," said the old man softly, "it's almost as if he were here himself."

Then, pointing here and there with his face and voice full of memories, the old soldier told the little boy a story. Let me describe what they saw so that you may understand whom and what the old man meant when he said, "It's almost as if he were here."

Beside them was a pool of water, dappled green and brown in the spring sunshine. At the head of the pool terraced white steps led up to a gleaming marble building. The sky overhead was pale blue, with white clouds banked like mountains on the horizon-mountains, violet shadows in their valleys. The same violet shadows touched the spaces between the great pillars forming a colonnade around the building which was white as the clouds themselves.

But, it is not alone the beauty of the great Lincoln Memorial at Washington which I want you to see. It is its meaning, for it tells in marble and bronze the story of the love of the American people for Abraham Lincoln.

Did you ever stop to think how many different ways there are of telling a story? It may be told by word of mouth as the old soldier told it to the little boy, it may be told in a picture, it may be expressed in the lovely music of the violin or organ, or it may be told on a printed page.

It is said that the architect, Henry Baker, who designed the Lincoln Memorial, spent a great deal of time reading the stories of Lincoln's life so that the building which he designed might tell its story truly. That is why its plan is so beautiful and strong and simple—because Lincoln's life was beautiful and strong and simple.

And the site of the building was chosen with the same thought, a quiet, beautiful place which Lincoln himself might have chosen. Not far away is the city of Washington; and the Washington monument, rising proud and erect, like a great white finger pointing to the sky; across the Potomac River in the National Cemetery are buried thirty thousands of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War. Five thousand of these graves are marked unknown, but each of those soldiers felt, when he was living, wherever he was—in battlefield or camp—that President Lincoln loved and remembered him. To the other side is the Capitol where Lincoln worked so patiently and untiringly and where he laid the plans which should bind the nation together.

Is it not appropriate that the names of States in the Union which Lincoln helped to preserve should be carved around the cornice of the memorial building?

WITHIN the building the story of Lincoln is told again—this time by the sculptor, Daniel Chester French. He, like Baker, read everything he could find about the life of Lincoln and studied hundreds of photographs of him before modeling the statue, which stands alone in the central hall. And so faithfully has he modeled that when you pass between the huge pillars and enter the great hall, with its dim rich light, it seems to you that the figure sitting alone there in the arm chair is alive. That he has only dropped into the chair to rest and that his hands which lie on its arms may at any

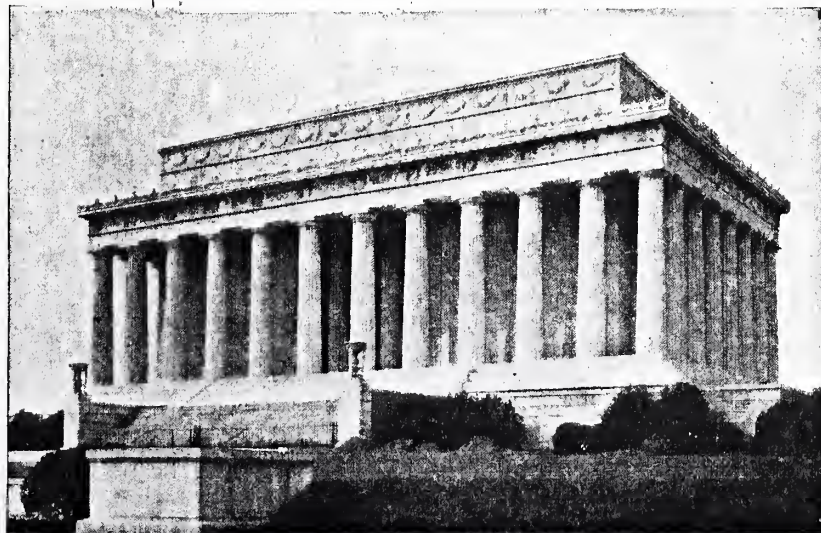
moment be lifted as he rises to speak the great simple words that Lincoln spoke.

Two of these great speeches you will find carved in the marble walls, one at each end of the building, separated from the hall in which the statue stands by tall marble columns.

Probably you have learned the Gettysburg address in school, but here in this wonderful quiet with the great statue of Lincoln not far from you, those simple words will have a new meaning for you. You will think of the soldiers sleeping across the river and perhaps you will repeat softly to yourself: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

As you read these speeches and look at the soft-toned pictures and then tip-toe again into the hall, where stands the great statue, and then out into the sunlight, you will realize as you never have before what Abraham Lincoln means to the American people.

And so the story is told; but let us remember that greater than any story in bronze or marble is the story we hold in our hearts, for it is to keep in mind this heart-love that the great memorial was built.



© Keystone

The Lincoln Memorial at Washington

AND you will realize a little better what these great words mean as you look above the Gettysburg speech to the great mural painting by Jules Guerin. Done in the soft reds and browns and greens of autumn leaves, it tells the story of freedom. Across the background are brown cypress trees. In the center stands the Angel of Truth, with broad white wings outstretched and hands uplifted. On either side of the angel stand and kneel the dusky slaves and the chains are falling from their hands and feet.

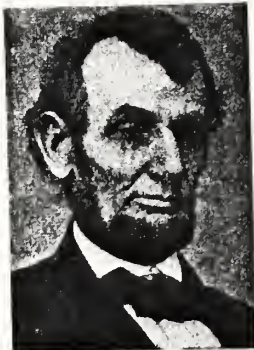
You will find another decoration of the same sort at the other end of the building. Here, again, stands the angel, but this time with hands placed on the hands of two figures which represent the North and South—joining them together. Below this painting are carved the words of Lincoln's second inaugural address.

"The Perfect Tribute"

MORE than half a century is a long time for a grateful people to hold back a fitting memorial to the man who saved the Union—Abraham Lincoln. But who can look upon this marble poem, inscribed on one of the Capital's fairest sites, and not draw a sigh of satisfaction that here at last is a perfect tribute? Clean-cut, aloof and alone, broad and generous, with a simplicity that amounts to dignity, this memorial that was born in the brain of its designer, Henry Bacon, fairly breathes the spirit of the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Bacon says that from the first he felt this memorial should contain four features—"a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg Speech, a memorial of his Second Inaugural Speech, and a symbol of the Union" Lincoln brought about. The completed memorial contains them all.

Each state in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death is represented by a fluted column that rises to a height of forty-four

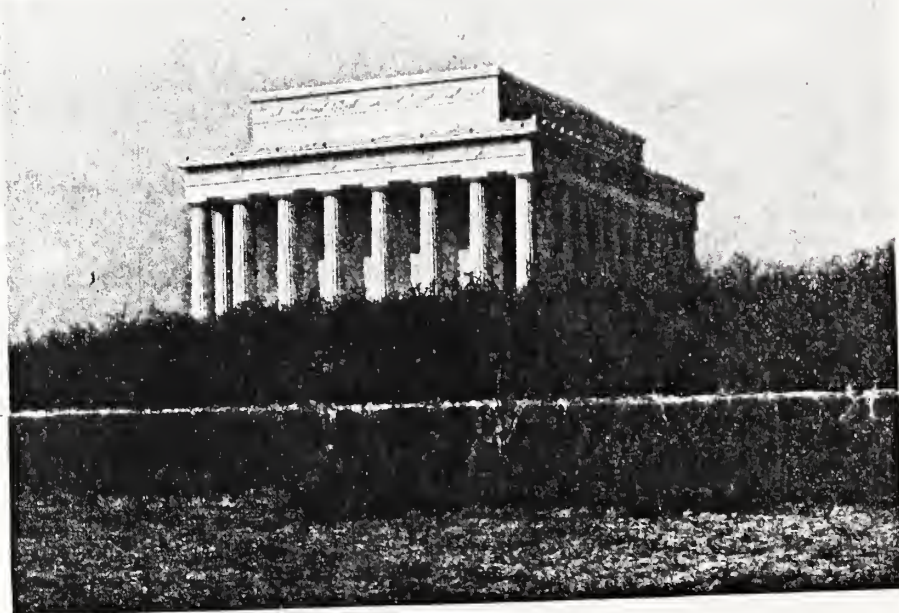


feet, from a base seven and a third feet in diameter; the capstones are said to be the largest single pieces of marble ever quarried. On the wall above this colonnade, "with decorations of carved memorial festoons and wreaths, are inscribed the names of the forty-eight states which now make the Union."

Over against the memorial's west wall, with the light in the rugged face that must have shone there during one of his famous speeches, is Daniel Chester French's statue of Lincoln. The figure is seated in a great chair of stone. The north and south walls contain the two speeches.

Thin slabs of Georgia marble at once form the ceiling of the building and serve to send the light filtering through with a soft glow—the finishing touch to a memorial that is also a sanctuary. Throughout, artist and sculptor have wrought as one man to bring Lincoln and the Lincoln spirit to the pilgrim who visits the Liberator's shrine.

2/10/23



By Peggy.

MECCA of the American patriot, shrine of a nation—the great Lincoln Memorial.

Isolated, dignified, serene—symbolical of him who is so still within its portals—there it stands upon the banks of the Potomac, its stately columned grandeur reflected in that peaceful stream, one of the most beautiful and impressive monuments in all the world.

Yet, far removed from the busy marts as it is all the world may reach it!

Isn't this, too, as it should be, emblem of him whom it honors?

For if there is one attribute that stands out above all others in the

character of Abraham Lincoln it is friendliness. All the world could reach him! No one was too humble to ask and to receive his consideration.

Long ago fate forever stilled that kindly voice, closed those seeing eyes, hid that tender smile, but now even as his presence is denied us his spirit carries on.

A story is told of an unnamed lone custodian of the Memorial while it was in process of completion that rather aptly suggests the reason illustrates the fitness of a certain phrase with which we are all familiar—Lincoln, the Man of the Ages.

This custodian, it seems, was an ardent devotee of pipe and tobacco, yet never did he enter the Memorial without first knocking the ashes from his pipe and putting the latter care-

fully into his pocket, and never, so 'tis said, did he go within with his hat upon his head. It was respectfully removed and in his hand.

Nor was this anything in the nature of a ceremonial for "show." Generally there was no eye to observe him. It was his simple and natural tribute to the guardian spirit of the place.

Interviewed one day upon his apparently solitary employment he answered thus (we are indebted to the Ladies' Home Journal for the exact words):—

"I never get lonesome here with Mr. Lincoln. I have a sort of queer feeling that he likes to have me here with him. All the lonesomeness there is, is in his own face as he looks out between those columns to the Washington Monument and the Capitol. When you come to think of it you get

pretty nearly the whole story of this country of ours in what you see through these columns and in this Lincoln Memorial itself."

Friendliness!—it shines from the rugged features of stone, though they be of the statue by Daniel Chester French, that stands in the great central room; it is reflected in the paintings by Jules Guerin that panel the walls; it is somehow typified in the very architecture for which Henry Bacon stands responsible. No, the lone custodian did not feel alone—why, indeed, should he?

"With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Whatever other qualities gained for Lincoln his fame, made him the eternal inspiration for mankind, it was friendliness that won for him, that keeps for him the love of a people.

N.Y. EVENING TELEGRAM

2-12-23

June 1923

Honoring the Designer of the Lincoln Memorial



Exterior view of the temple designed by Henry Bacon, architect



An airplane view of the formal approach to the Lincoln Memorial

Impressive ceremonies on the broad reaches leading to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., attended the presentation recently by President Harding of the American Institute of Architect's Gold Medal to Henry Bacon of New York, designer of the beautiful memorial. Bearing torches and banners, a procession representative of the groups which constructed the monument passed alongside the great reflecting pool, escorting a barge carrying Mr. Bacon and William B. Faville of San Francisco, President of the Institute. Arriving in the lagoon in front of the memorial, the occupants of the barge disembarked and were received by Chief Justice Taft, Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Com-

mission who presented Mr. Bacon to President Harding.

In his address of presentation the President declared that Mr. Bacon and all those who worked with him had reared "a structure whose dignity and character have won it a place among the architectural jewels of all time."

"Here are typified," said the President, "the qualities which made Lincoln at once the dreamer and the doer, the designer and the builder. That so much of sturdy greatness and of modest beauty have here been brought together is proof that the high inspiration of his life had touched all whose labors contributed to this consummation."



(Centre) The colossal and impressive figure of Lincoln in the great rotunda of the memorial building

(Below) Vista looking from within the Lincoln Memorial toward the Washington Monument

1X 10
The Classmate, February 7, 1925.

In Memory of Lincoln

DURING the national encampment week of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held in Boston last summer, a handsome bronze tablet was dedicated to commemorate the first visit of Abraham Lincoln to that city on the evening of September 15, 1848.

The occasion of the visit was an address which Lincoln delivered before the "Young Men's Whig Club Rally," in the interest of Zachary Taylor, candidate for President. The tablet has been placed on the new building which stands on the site of old Washingtonian Hall, where the address was made.

Only one Boston newspaper of the time printed any notice of Lincoln's coming, but the day after the speech, The Atlas carried this tribute to the orator: "For sound reasoning, cogent argument, and satire, he has seldom been equalled." Lincoln was referred to as "The Lone Star of Illinois."

Visitors Who Have Eyes That See When Viewing Lincoln Memorial

BY LORETTA E. HEMINGTON.

IN the words of a Spanish proverb he who would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him. Certain it is that one never travels, never goes sight-seeing, without the force of that truth coming home to him, applicable either to himself or to others.

In traveling, if one would bring home knowledge concerning the places he is to visit, he must carry knowledge with him, else he will be like that tourist who, going through the country of Shakespeare by coach, and having a stifle pointed out as the one over which William carried the deer, asked, innocently enough, "What William?"

Lincoln stated that he was ever greatly concerned that people did not clearly understand the meaning of words. Their inaccuracy as to word content and their hazy impressions of things observed was a source of real distress to him. In the practice of law, this mental turbidity had been only too frequently met with by the great statesman. Consequently, he labored always to say accurately and simply what he expressed, in order that those who read his thoughts or listened to them might, with nice precision, grasp his ideas.

Lincoln was not only concerned with this carelessness in reading and in observation, but he was burdened with it. He would have agreed wholeheartedly with the head of the department of expression in one of the large universities in the Midwest, who declared recently that the majority never receive from the printed page the exact meaning of the writer, and, in addition, attributed the major part of all failures in school and college to this inability to understand clearly what one reads and sees.

Since science is dedicated to truth, to pellucid understanding of laws and phenomena, how fitting it is that the National Academy of Sciences, whose charter was signed by Abraham Lincoln, should stand in close proximity to the temple that enshrines his spirit! Before going to his memorial, one should stand beneath the dome of the academy and read that masterpiece of wisdom from Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound," that, like an interpretation, reveals the purpose of science, of exact research in the field of truth. Beneath the mural that so colorfully depicts Prometheus lighting his torch (fire is the symbol of knowledge) at the chariot of the sun-god runs these words:

"Hearken to the miseries that beset mankind. They were witless erst and I made them to have sense and be endowed with reason. Though they had eyes to see, they saw in vain; they had ears, but heard not, but like to shapes in dreams throughout their length of days without purpose they wrought all things in confusion. They had no sign either of Winter or of flowery Spring or of fruitful Summer whereon they could depend, but in everything they wrought without judgment, until such time as I taught them to discern the risings of the stars and their settings, aye, and numbers, too, chiefest of sciences, I invented for them, and the combining of letters, creative mother of the muses' arts,



THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING DELIVERING ADDRESS OF AC-
CEPTANCE AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. CHIEF JUSTICE
TAFT, AT RIGHT, DELIVERED THE PRESENTATION ADDRESS.
(Photo by 21st Century Press.)

wherewith to hold all things in memory. 'Twas I and none else that contrived the mariner's flax-winged car to roam the sea. If ever man fell ill, there was no defense, but for lack of medicine they wasted away until I showed them how to mix soothing remedies wherewith they now ward off all their disorders. Hear the sum of the whole matter, every art possessed by man comes from Prometheus."

* * *

THOUGH they had eyes to see, they saw in vain—that was the reiterated plaint of Lincoln always. With that fragment of a masterpiece for a talisman, one may pass down the marble steps, over the graveled paths, past the shallow pools, to the wide-sweeping grounds of the Lincoln Memorial to approach it in a spirit of reverence and understanding, for its perfected symmetry comes like white beauty to meet one across the endless fields of green, beneath the limitless vault of flax-bloom the blue. It is majestic. It is the noblest memorial built to man in all the gracious expanse of country ly-

ing between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

But strange as it may seem, even its incomparable beauty is powerless to convey its influence unless the pilgrim approach it with a reverent and understanding heart. What does the visitor carry to the shrine? What does he know of Lincoln, the man and his achievement? What does he know of the symbolism of art? What is he willing to learn? How keenly can he observe what is written in style of architecture, in palm branch, in fasces, in eagle, in the capitals of the columns, in the mystic, magic nuances of the murals whose symbols portray the principles of the great Lincoln? What questions is he willing to ask? What patience and concentration will he give to the replies made by the well informed custodian and guards?

It is so much easier to say, upon reaching home, "I have seen the Lincoln Memorial," or "I went to the memorial," than it is to formulate a clear impression of what one has received while there.

The writer will never forget the

over

depth of the disappointment that came from a letter written in India by a world traveler who said barrenly: "I have seen the Taj Mahal"—the Taj Mahal, than which there is nothing lovelier carved in marble, than which there is nothing so exquisitely commemorative of romance and immemorial love. He had seen the Taj Mahal! Every one goes to the Taj Mahal, so he went, that he might say inanely that he had seen it. Did none of its aching, haunting beauty, its ageless memory and changeless loyalty mean anything to him? One could sit at home and read a masterly description of that inimitable creation in marble, and thrill to its unforgettable perfection, though 10,000 miles separated him from that minareted dream that lifts itself into the golden moonlight in Agra on an Indian night. Though they had eyes to see, they saw in vain.

It will be recalled that while the Lincoln Memorial was not quite ready to be opened to the public, passes were granted by the director of public buildings and grounds to those who probably would not be in the city after the dedication and formal opening. Toward the close of this period, it became most difficult to secure a pass, and often it was secured only through the intervention of some person of influence, the pass then becoming a sort of special privilege.

During this time, a well-to-do man from the Middle West tried assiduously to obtain the much-coveted slip of paper, but failed until an influential friend telephoned the office in charge in behalf of this visitor from the region of the Mississippi. Armed with his hard-won pass, he was permitted to go through the gate in the high wooden fence that barred all from entering into the temple.

A certain exultation in special privilege made his feet almost run up the white cascade of steps to the shrine. The custodian followed more slowly, for his, too, is a special privilege, the privilege to study humanity at close range under the white, searching, all-revealing light of a great man's life. His is a position of duty and service. He never mocks. He patiently, in true courtesy, aids where he can, and where he can render no help he can be silent and observing, wondering in his heart how some things can be.

* * * *

THE gentleman from the midland country walked alone into that vast chamber, where sits the lonely figure of the great Lincoln. He gave a hasty glance at the statue, walked quickly into the alcoves where the glorious murals speak the language of the principles of the great statesman, and scarcely glanced at the masterpieces of inspired writing that are the inscriptions beneath the mural bands. If there had been others in the temple it is quite likely that this man would not have felt so alone with his own soul.

Suddenly he heard a whistle blow, and he hurried up to the custodian and asked for an explanation of that sound. He was all animation, eager-eyed and expectant. Upon being informed that a slow steamer on the Potomac had whistled for the opening of the draw in the bridge, he asked whether he could

see that boat. With unfailing courtesy the custodian led him through the lofty colonnades to the western end of the building.

And there, utterly unmindful of special privilege, as well as the shrine, he piled his uniformed companion with an endless number of questions concerning the subject of boats on the Potomac. Just before the custodian left him he asked whether that particular boat would return from Georgetown, whither it had gone. Upon being informed that it might return within an hour and a half, possibly, this pilgrim to the shrine of Lincoln decided to stand where he was and await its return.

He waited over an hour, then, following the suggestion that the navy yard could supply him with accurate information regarding boats, he departed with an eagerness that betrayed his true interest.

But he had seen the Memorial, and how often he would repeat those negative, knowledge-denying, information-denatured words! His interest was boats, paramourly and exclusively, even in the face of the exultation that comes from special privilege.

THE following incident reveals what a little thought and attention to the matter in hand can accomplish.

One day there walked up the gleaming white steps of the Lincoln Memorial an Italian family, father, mother and a little dark-eyed, dark-skinned, black-haired 3-year-old daughter. As they stepped into the main hall the father, pointing to the great statue, asked the little maiden who it was. She looked at it intently, shook her dark head, and said she did not know. The wise father put his hand into his pocket, drew out some coins, and selected a certain penny.

Stooping down to her little height, he showed her the face stamped upon the coin, telling her whom it represented. She studied the imprint earnestly, looked up at the statue, then pointing to the penny, said with the joy of discovery: "This is little Lincoln and that is big Lincoln," nodding toward the seated figure. For her little feet that was a real pilgrimage, whose influence she would never forget, coming again and again to those noble white halls as she would.

The little family studied the murals, read the inscriptions, and silently left the temple, awed by the simple majesty of true greatness. So any day one can see some peasant family

stand in the Louvre, awed and inspired, before some masterpiece in oils or in marble, or see them in any one of the many grand opera houses in Italy thrill to the beauty of the greatest musical compositions.

It would seem, however, that this appreciation for the worthwhile must emanate from the homes; little children must learn to love the masterpieces under the influence of their parents if the effect is to be a lasting one, genuine and not superficial.

The thoughtful Italian family had scarcely left the Ionic-crowned hall when a group of loud-voiced women was overheard to say: "We sure are sorry we came. There isn't a thing to see here!" In disdain and disgust at the lack of display, they descended the steps supremely indifferent in the arrogance of their ignorance.

Nothing there to see! Verily, they had eyes, but they looked in vain. When the guard was approached as to whether that were not a most unusual event, he replied, with the unperturbed calm of a Buddha: "That is a remark that is heard here not infrequently."

The episode made one think of Socrates by way of contrast, for he taught his young men to say without shame or confusion: "I do not know," and then proceeded by question and answer to enlighten them wherein they were unlearned, for he believed that the state could be improved only by the improvement of the individual. With the dissipation of ignorance comes the desire to be informed, now as then.

It was suggested that visitors who were without any facts concerning the temple could consult the custodian and guards with profit. This is often done, but just as often some person goes to the trouble of asking for an explanation and pays not the slightest attention to the exposition that follows, looking about while the answer is being given and interrupting with irrelevant questions and unrelated comments.

* * * *

PERHAPS it is but natural to expect out-of-town visitors to the Memorial to ask the guards for directions concerning the route to some other place of interest in the city, but to have some one reach the temple and spend all his time in mentally plotting the city with points of interest is inconsequent. Nevertheless, it is an act of frequent occurrence. Is it traceable to an inability to concentrate on the matter in hand? Perhaps to that, and to the more.

Sunday Star 2/8/25
certain fact that since leisure seldom accompanies the traveler, haste resorts to the practice of foraging in the fields of others.

One of the most frequent questions asked is: "What is that shaft on the other side of the pool?" Invariably the reply calls forth: "Does it commemorate the city or the man?" A high school boy, working one Summer in the greenhouses near the obelisk, volunteered corroborating testimony in the simple statement that four and five times each day he was asked what that shaft stood for. Were his questioners foreigners? In almost every case they were Americans, he stated.

Not so long ago, a man called up the Lincoln Memorial to discover the location of the Lincoln Museum. Upon being informed that it could be found on Tenth street between F and G, he asked for the number as well as the street. The guard replied that he did not know the number, but that it could be found by consulting the city or the telephone directory. At this, the man grew indignant, rasping out that he did not have time in which to consult a directory. In suave serenity the guard suggested that probably he had as much time as did the guard. It is only too apparent that the uniformed men stationed at the Memorial have, besides an unflinching courtesy, a true sense of humor, that saving grace in the art of living.

That telephone request for information is duplicated daily in the embassies in the city, for disputes over the correct pronunciation of foreign names and words must be settled by those who speak with authority.

The writer remembers first seeing Concord, Mass., that delightful, wide-lawned, white-housed village of American writers, not the least of whom were Emerson, Thoreau and Hawthorne, from the comfortable seat of a horse-drawn carriage. After the completion of the whole tour each place of real interest was revisited to the unhurried satisfaction of the sightseer. Should it be confessed, moreover, that a tourist carries away more distinct impressions if he is alone than he does if he is a part of a group of chatting people?

* * * *

OFTEN among those who have plenty of time, cause of complaint is to be found in the fact that the name of a State holds no place on the front of the building; their State, why should it be relegated to the sides or rear, when it is the

best State in the Union. Naturally, but somehow Lincoln was a steadfast believer in the Union, a union of the many equal States, for like Patrick Henry, he could say: "I am not a Virginian; I am an American." What matters the position of the name of a State, since position is merely a matter of relativity, according to Einstein?

Another common cause of criticism is the giant statue of Lincoln, made by the famous sculptor, Daniel Chester French, whose perfection of workmanship is unquestioned by experts. Lay eyes see lack of proportion in the figure, the leg being too long for the arm, etc., not remembering perhaps that a master sculptor reproduced in marble the true proportions of a man whose physique was distinct and different, differing from the average as a towering, weather-beaten pine differs from a rounded maple on a sheltered lawn. There is assuredly no cause for criticism in the noble, seated figure of the great Lincoln, who could with whimsical humor say of himself that it had pleased God to give him a queer body.

Only too often a group that is unhurried for time stands chatting in the main hall, recounting the thrilling hours spent in dance hall, at card table, or in the movies, animated and interested in the pleasures of previous hours and immune to the influence of the place in which they stand. It reminds one of the little girl who, entering a church with her mother on an Easter morning, looked up at her mother and said eagerly: "Mama, do you think God will see our new hats?"

Recently a gentleman said to one of the guards at the Memorial: "Out of the millions of questions asked you, what was the most foolish question of all?" This man had come there to be bathed in the beauty of Lincoln's spirit, to be dedicated anew to a nobler service of his country, and he had taken refuge in banalities.

The calm and unperturbed and reverend guard replied in a king's courtesy: "The question you have just asked me."

And yet nothing can disturb the serenity and the simple grandeur of the temple that houses the great spirit of the great Lincoln; men may come and men may go, but he sits there for all time, brooding on things eternal, on unity, fraternity, charity, justice, freedom and immortality—the verities of this nation's living strength.

The Lincoln Memorial

There are many statues of Abraham Lincoln but none that so beautifully portrays the quiet strength, the patience, the kindness of the man than French's masterpiece

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

By

DELLA BELLE BROWN

THESE words, placed above the heroic statue of Lincoln in the national memorial dedicated to his memory in Washington, tell, in simplest terms, the story of a truly remarkable tribute to a great leader. The Lincoln memorial rivals the famous Taj Mahal of Agra for beauty, and many believe that it stands alone among public memorials in appropriateness to the ideals which it commemorates.

With the national Capitol, domed monument to government, and the Washington Monument, erected to the memory of the founder of our republic, this memorial to the saviour of the Union, forms a composition that surpasses the Paris composition extending from the Tuilleries to the Arc d'Triumph, and even the London composition that includes Buckingham Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral. The memorial is located at the center of the original ten-mile square that made up the District of Columbia. The memorial stands on the main east-and-west axis on which the city of Washington was laid out in 1792 by L'Enfant, the French engineer employed by Washington and Jefferson.

HENRY BACON, the architect who designed the memorial, is said to have reached in this building the high point in American architect. In outlining his original plan he said: "From the beginning of my study I believed that this memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features: a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the union of the United States, which he saved." The completed structure stands as an evidence of how beautifully the architect realized his dream.

The statue of Lincoln, sculptured by Daniel Chester French, is placed in the mammoth central hall, a chamber that is sixty feet wide, seventy feet long, and stretches to a height of sixty feet. Four years of steady work was required to produce this white marble figure of Lincoln, the heart of the memorial. With its pedestal and base, the statue rises to a height of thirty feet, while the figure itself, without the base, is twenty-one feet high and weighs 150 tons. The head alone measures three feet in height. Lincoln is seated in a great armchair, twelve and one-half feet high, over the back of which a flag is draped. His foot is three and a half feet long and the limb measures eight feet from the boot toe to the knee-cap.

This statue is the only object in the central hall. Facing the colonnaded front entrance, the figure looks toward the great granite needle that stands as a memorial to Washington and to the dome of the Capitol at the far end of the mall. Mr. French has succeeded in embodying in the statue so much of Lincoln's gentleness and power that visitors to the shrine instinctively lower their

voices as they step inside. The spirit of the great emancipator seems to be here.

Each one of the vaulted halls on the two sides contains a huge tablet, one bearing the words of the Gettysburg address and the other a quotation from the second inaugural address. These side halls are screened from the imposing central chamber by Ionic columns, giving a certain isolation to each of the three interior features. Two huge canvases, painted by Jules Guerin, supply a colorful note of symbolism by depicting in allegory the principles for which Lincoln stood, emancipation and reunion. Cypress trees, emblems of eternity, form a background for the figures in the paintings.

These two murals are weatherproof. The paint used was mixed with kerosene and a white wax that is much similar chemically to that found in the tombs of the kings of Egypt. The wax hardens but does not allow the paint to crack. Each canvas is sixty feet long and eighteen feet wide and weighs six hundred pounds. There are forty-eight figures in the allegorical groups.

SURROUNDING the walls enclosing these memorials to Lincoln himself is a stately colonnade symbolizing the Union. This is the fourth element in Mr. Bacon's plan. There are thirty-six columns, each forty-four feet high, representing the states in existence at the time of Lincoln's death. Above the colonnade are placed the names of the forty-

eight states to-day, with a memorial festoon for each. Thirteen steps, symbolizing the Original Thirteen States, lead into the temple from the terrace on which it stands. The entire superstructure, at the outside of the lower steps is 201 feet long by 132 feet wide. Colorado Yule marble was used for the exterior of the building. Some of the pieces are of extraordinary size, weighing as much as twenty-three tons.

Three million dollars appropriated by Congress for the Lincoln memorial was expended by the joint committee from the Senate and the House of Representatives, aided by the National Commission of Fine Arts. Eight years were required to complete the structure, and it was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1922.

DURING the summer, when the nation's capital is crowded with tourists, hundreds of Americans visit the Lincoln memorial every day. To every visitor the beauty of the memorial itself is enhanced by its surroundings. The structure is so placed that it dominates the area and stands, as John Hay said, "isolated, distinguished, alone."

Beautiful parkways surround the terraces leading up to the building. In front, stretching more than two city blocks from the shrine and almost to the foot of the Washington Monument is a reflecting pool, so placed that both monuments are mirrored in its depths. The Potomac on the other side is rimmed with Japanese cherry trees, presented to the city of Washington by the city of Tokio, and forming a sight of almost unsurpassed beauty when the trees are in bloom in the springtime.

Most appropriately the memorial is in full view from the hills of Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac, where rest the dead of both Union and Confederate forces. Here is one of the masts from the Maine. And the tomb of the Unknown Soldier is here. The memorial marks the boundary between the two warring factions of the Civil War, now united.

Architects say that the Lincoln memorial has not an unnecessary line, not a single flaw in proportion. Every year thousands visit the birthplace of Lincoln, near Hodgenville, Ky., and other thousands stop at his home in Springfield, Ill. But, before the life-like statue of the great leader thousands from all over the country pause to do honor to his sacred memory. The whole nation can join with Chief Justice Taft in saying that, "Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here is a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

There are statues of Abraham Lincoln in practically every city in the United States. All parts of the country claim him. More than this, other nations claim him, for Lincoln does not belong to America, but to the world. The American tourist finds statues and pictures of this great hero in many countries. The Lincoln memorial at Washington, however, is the shrine that all of the American people have erected to his memory.

Tribune
July 31
1926

LINCOLN TOMB WORLD'S SHRINE OF COMMON MAN

Japanese Pilgrim Tells of Its Lesson.

The fifth story in Mr. Bennett's pilgrimage to shrines in Chicago and takes you to Lincoln's tomb and describes the fulfillment of a great preacher's prophecy.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

"This," said elderly, lean visaged Mr. Fay, with a decisiveness that amounted almost to truculence, "this is one of the places in this country where people don't know the color of each other's money!"

Mr. Fay's tone implied that there might—possibly—be two such places, but he did not name the other. Americans, and their visitors from foreign parts, know, however, that he did not mean Mount Vernon on the Potomac.

You see I had made the mistake of proffering money at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, partly for the interesting guide book and leaflets which kind Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the tomb on behalf of the state of Illinois, had given me, and partly because the Mount Vernon rule had blunted my sense of delicacy.

Money Changers Absent.

Any way, the tomb of the emancipator, with its stimulating if cluttered collection of relics, is a shrine place where you do not hear the clink of quarters or the tearing of admission coupons.

"Let me pay for this at least," said I when Custodian Fay brought still another pamphlet.

"No pay, no pay, I tell you!" he exclaimed, and seemed provoked.

At the moment of a recent afternoon when I drew near the tomb eleven automobiles were parked around it. Seven of them were from states other than Illinois. Coming up the broad leafy aisles of Oak Ridge cemetery, which lead to the tomb, were little groups of pilgrims on foot, several colored people among them, and I wondered—not so idly—whether this is not the one place in this republic where those people feel thoroughly welcome.

Hundreds Arrive Daily.

More than 400 pilgrims come daily. The tomb is open every day, Sundays included, from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening—and visitors are not shooed away at 6 precisely.

Last year 126,400 pilgrims wrote their names in the tomb book. This year's registration thus far indicates that the total for 1926 will exceed 150,000. Five years ago the total was below 30,000. The writings of Barton, of Sandburg, of John Drinkwater, of Lord Charnwood, are doing their work. Or, perhaps it is something deeper—far deeper—in the soul of the American people than the spell of literature that is making this pilgrimage a kind of national rite. On national holidays the stream is steady—last Fourth of July 1,760 visitors.

Japan's View of Lincoln.

They come from remote parts of the world. Not long since a Japanese gentleman entered the tomb, uncovered his head, and peered interestedly around. (By contrast, I saw Americans enter with smoldering cigars between their fingers, and they kept their hats on.) "Guess you don't hear much about Mr. Lincoln in Japan?"—he always says "Mr. Lincoln"—said Mr. Fay to the Japanese gentleman.

"There you are mistaken," the pilgrim replied. "The average school boy in Japan becomes as familiar with the life of Abraham Lincoln as does the average boy of the United States of the same age. We have in our school books narrations giving the early life of Lincoln and his struggle to gain an education, and it closes with the motto—or do you say 'precept'?—'I will study and prepare myself, and then perhaps my opportunity will come.'"

Magic of Simple Name.

Incidents such as that narrative are frequent at the tomb, as when Dr. Fisher, bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States but assigned to Africa, told how he had found on the wall of a mud hut in an African village, 500 miles from the coast by steamer, a picture of Lincoln, and under the picture the words, "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of Liberty of the World"; or as when Roman Catholic Bishop James Griffen of Springfield told how he, taking 142 Springfield Catholics on Holy Year pilgrimage to Rome last autumn, encountered on the Swiss-Italian frontier a customs inspector who exclaimed—he had noted the Springfield badges on the travelers—"You from Springfield! That is Abraham Lincoln's town. As a boy I read his life, and sometimes I reread it now for inspiration. If you are from Abraham Lincoln's town I know you are honest people, so I will not open your trunks."

The travelers made profuse thanks.

"But one thing I do want," the inspector added.

Wants Springfield Badge.

The travelers held their breath, for they had had experience of loving Europeans sufficient to make them skeptical.

"Only one thing," said the man, "one of those Springfield badges for a bookmark for my Lincoln book."

And so, as I viewed some of the thousands of manuscript items and Lincoln portraits and relics in the tomb museum and listened to stories told by and of far-coming pilgrims, I thought how the winged words which Henry Ward Beecher spoke four decades ago have become a verity, and that here, indeed, beneath these trees and this pomp of bronze and granite, is the holy of holies of the shrine city of the western world.

Preacher's Prophetic Words.

The great preacher in his funeral sermon on Lincoln foresaw our time, foretold our devotion, when he uttered the East's farewell to the martyr the West had given. How the words sing!

"Four years ago, O Illinois! we took from your midst an untried man from among the people. Behold! We return to you a mighty conqueror, not ours any more, but the nation's. Not ours but the world's. Give him place, O ye prairies! In the midst of this great continent his dust shall rest, a sacred treasure to the myriads who shall come as pilgrims to that shrine to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism."

[Tomorrow, Lincoln's Homestead.]

Lincoln in Washington

By W. D. Stephens

ALTHOUGH the city of Washington is named for "the father of his country" and abounds in historic associations and interesting relics of the first President, it is also somehow possessed by the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. Everywhere, in the midst of sight-seeing or visiting or merely going to and fro about their business, men and women and boys and girls catch a glimpse of statue or bust or quoted word which brings back with renewed force the influence of a sincere and vital personality. For example, there is the Emancipation Monument in the park which bears Lincoln's name; the statue, busts, paintings, and portrait in mosaic of Lincoln in the Capitol building; his name on the cornice of the Temple of Fame in Arlington Cemetery; words from his Gettysburg Address in the Congressional Library; to say nothing of the great Lincoln Memorial whose snowy marble columns make it a striking feature of any Washington vista.

The Lincoln Memorial, which was dedicated May 30, 1922, stands in Potomac Park on a line with the Capitol Building and the Washington Monument. There is nothing elaborate or garish about it. Like the man whom it commemorates, it seems simple and strong and impressive. Gleaming in the sunlight in the midst of beautifully laid out grounds, which in summer are vividly green, with a long,

glassy sheet of water in front to reflect the Memorial and the Monument and the Capitol dome, it seems like a silent shrine, a marble temple—though of course granite and limestone, brick and concrete, as well as marble, have been used in its make-up.

The idea of the building as it was conceived by Henry Bacon, the architect, was to center in four great memorials of Lincoln and his work: a Lincoln statue, a memorial of his speech at Gettysburg, a memorial of his Second Inaugural Address, and "a symbol of the Union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save."

The statue, sculptured in white marble by Daniel Chester French, stands in the central hall, facing the entrance. It measures nineteen feet from the top of the plinth to the top of the head. The figure of Lincoln is seated in a huge curule chair as if in meditation. His face is rugged and strong, but serene and tender in its expression. Over his head are the words: "In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

On each side of the central hall there is a smaller hall. In one of these is inscribed the Gettysburg Address; in the other, the Second Inaugural Address.

The "symbol of the Union of the United States" is wrought out in thirty-six col-

umns, representing the number of states at the time of Lincoln's death, while above the colonnade may be read the names of the forty-eight states of to-day. The guide-book description of the Memorial gives the proportions of the colonnade as 188 feet long and 118 wide. "The inner ceiling of the entire building is supported on a framework of bronze beams decorated with intertwined laurel leaves. On these rest panes of very thin Georgia marble, the translucent substance admitting a softly mellowed light."

Of all the Lincoln reminiscences in Washington, however, the Oldroyd Lincoln memorial collection in the Oldroyd Lincoln Museum is the most intimate and affecting. Here in the house where Abraham Lincoln died, a man who loves and reveres the great President whom he never saw, has gathered more than three thousand pictures, cartoons, medals, busts, books, sheets of music, pieces of furniture, and countless other articles in some way related to Lincoln's life.

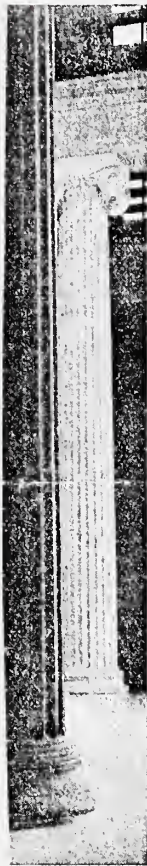
The house is located directly opposite Ford's Theater, where President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth on the evening of April 14, 1865. The theater building is now used for business purposes and furnishes nothing of interest to sight-seers. Directly after the shooting, Lincoln was carried across the street to the home of William Peterson and placed in a room occupied by a young man lodger. A letter from this young man to his sisters shows how greatly he was impressed by the circumstance, although he refused to allow his personal affairs and effects to be exploited by reporters.

The corner of the room where Lincoln died is now filled with old pictures, showing the assassination, death, and funeral of the President. Another room is filled with furniture brought from Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois. There is the office chair which the honest lawyer used at the time when he was elected President; the cookstove used by Mrs. Lincoln at Springfield; the cradle of the Lincoln children. Going still farther back there is a bit of black locust rail split by Abraham Lincoln in 1830 and the century-old Bible out of which his mother read to him as a child.

Add to these things "one thousand biographies of Lincoln, histories of slavery and

the Civil War, and works relating to the martyred President; last writing done by Lincoln; 325 newspapers dating from 1843 to 1865, containing his speeches, elections, war papers, death and burial; 255 funeral sermons, addresses, and eulogies delivered upon his death; 227 original autographic tributes, reminiscences, etc., from prominent men upon his life and character" and you have some idea of the extraordinary array of interesting material which will be cherished for centuries to come.

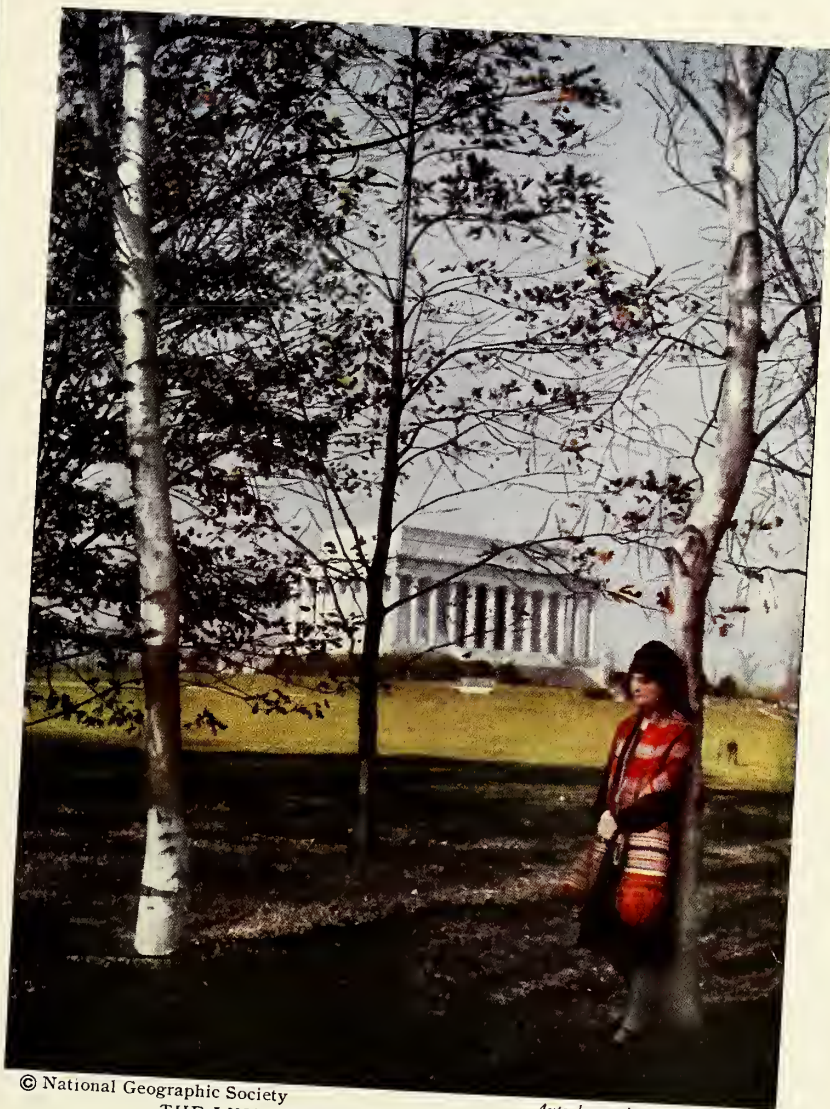
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STATELY BEAUT



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THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BY THE POTOMAC

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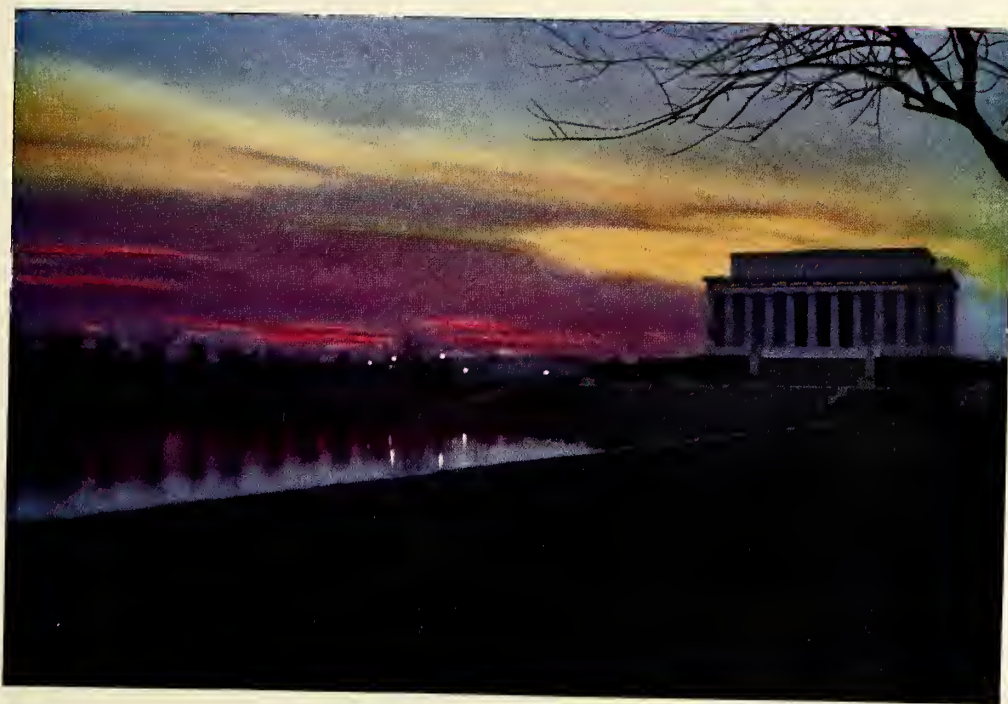
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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT TWILIGHT

"Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made in the cause of Liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."—*Chief Justice Taft.*

Chas. + 9



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Natural Color Photographs by Charles Martin

IN THIS TEMPLE THE MEMORY OF LINCOLN IS ENSHRINED

This stately marble structure stands near the western end of Potomac Park. Its 36 Doric columns represent the States constituting the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. Inside the building is a heroic statue of the great president by Daniel Chester French.

Apr. '27

Completed 1921

**Why Should Children Be Prevented
From Bathing in Lincoln Memorial
Pool?**

To the Editor of The Post—Sir:
Three or four times a week I take a
walk down by the Lincoln Memorial
pool. Sometimes I arrive there at
10 o'clock, other times at noon or
3 o'clock. There is seldom a time
during my walk around the pool
that I do not see an officer running
the little bathers out of the pool.
What is more natural than for
youngsters to take to water during
these torrid days? After the officer
leaves the vicinity, one will find an-
other group of youngsters in the
pool. It seems to me that if the
District objects to the little ones
wading and playing around in the
pool the office of Public Buildings
and Public Parks should put up a
few signs around this playground
for children specifying that it is un-
lawful to wade or swim in the water.
Until this is done, the officer on
duty will have a permanent and un-
pleasant job on his hands, as one
can notice that the officer does not
get any pleasure out of spoiling the
children's fun. A. L. K.

WASHINGTON D C POST
AUGUST 14, 1929

Crowd to Lincoln Memorial

Since June 1, when the Lincoln memorial, in Washington, was first kept open at night, records kept by the United States park police show it to be the most attractive to sightseers. Between the hours of 4:30 and 9:30 p. m., guards reported the daily average number of visitors exceeded 800, and the record high was reached August 17 when 1,200 viewed the impressive statue of Abraham Lincoln.

MILFORD IND MAIL
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1929.

A GREAT NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The announcement by the United States commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, that the route of the Mt. Vernon memorial highway from the capital to Mt. Vernon has been selected, removes the last obstacle to the completion of plans that by 1932, the date of the Washington celebration, will link the Lincoln Memorial with the Virginia home of the first President.

The Mt. Vernon highway for which congress has appropriated 4½ million dollars will begin at the Virginia end of the Arlington Memorial bridge, now under construction. This beautiful marble structure, which will cost with its approaches some 17 million dollars, spans the Potomac from the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington, where, surrounded by the nation's soldier dead, stands the old home of Robert E. Lee. The Mt. Vernon highway will follow the Potomac as closely as possible, traversing historic ground across which Lincoln looked from the windows of the White House to the Confederate flag flying over Alexandria. The distance from Arlington to Mt. Vernon is a little over fifteen miles, and the survey for the road has been so made that its grades and curves will afford a panoramic view of the Virginia and Maryland shores.

This symbol of the new bond that unites the nation, North and South, and across the years from its founder to its preserver, could not have been more happily conceived, nor its execution more timely. The nation will look to the celebration four years hence as a new consecration of its unity and purpose so appropriately symbolized in this new memorial.

—Kansas City Times.

END, OKLA., EAGLE

JAN. 31, 1922

19

~~NORTH~~ TONAWANDA N.Y. NEWS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1930.

Lincoln Memorial Visited By T.H.S. Senior Party

By ROGER FLEMING

Monday the Tonawanda high school party went on the most interesting tour of the Washington trip so far.

The first step was made at the Lincoln Memorial where members of the party soon got busy with their kodaks. This edifice is a large marble building surrounded by massive pillars. The huge statue of the martyred president deeply impressed the students.

The party next went to Fort Meyer, Va., and then went through Arlington National Cemetery where they visited the amphitheatre and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

From the cemetery the busses went to the Mount Saint Albans cathedral via the Francis Scott

Key Memorial bridge. This structure was begun in 1907 at a cost of \$15,000,000. Up to date over \$7,000,000 has been spent on the structure. The whole plan of the building is carried out in Gothic and Norman architecture of the 14th and 16th century.

The tomb of ex-President Wilson, Admiral Dewey, and the first two bishops of Washington were visited and then after the students registered they returned to the hotel after passing the houses of all the ambassadors and prominent notables of the capital city.

HOUSTON TEX. PRESS
OCT. 21, 1930

23

The Lincoln Memorial

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WASHINGTON, the national capital, is perhaps the most beautiful of all our cities. Thousands of tourists flock there yearly to see objects of interest to Americans.

To the majority of them, I have no doubt, the Lincoln Memorial is the most impressive and heart-touching spectacle.

In its small but perfectly made Greek temple broods the imposing statue of one of our best loved national heroes. In spite of the fact that the clothing of his period lends itself least to sculptural loveliness, the originator of this piece has managed, by the skillful use of a mantle, to give sweeping grace and flowing undulation to what otherwise might have been but an austere bit of marble.

The lighting arrangement is perfect, and fixed so that it can be adjusted to any sort of day. The visitor can stand for minutes or hours and gaze upon the great stone that is carved into the likeness of a great American statesman. The graven eyes look sadly and searchingly into some remote distance, and there is both softness and sternness on the rugged features.

Far down on the side of the statue can be found the name of its creator, Daniel C. French.

Mr. French lives and, now and then, he walks about in Washington and goes to visit this stone that he has made into the likeness of a living man.

In the history of old and almost forgotten worlds the names of statesmen have lingered but a short time upon the pages of history. But the works of ancient sculptors are still treasured and admired. Long after the deeds of warriors have become but childish incidents amid the welter of world affairs, the artist is cherished and his handiwork sought after.

Lincoln was a noble man, but as for me I would rather have made that beautiful image of him than to have been any president of the United States.

At the Lincoln Memorial

Awe Impresses One Who Visits the Dim, Magnificent Structure.

"A flight of marble steps and an imposing archway," writes one who visited the Lincoln Memorial to the Philadelphia Ledger.

The clatter dies and an atmosphere of gloom pervades the silence. The beating of the heart is magnified to a tumult amid all the hush. I dare not even raise my eyes from the floor. The sunlight, too, fears to touch this awesome ground and filters through in reluctant and wan patches.

"At the foot of the steps is a crystal rectangle, the lake. In it is reflected the grayness of the building. It is here that the one world ends and the other begins.

"By now the gloom has lifted a bit, or perhaps my eyes have forgotten the dazzle of the sunlight and are grateful for the cool dimness. Slowly I glance upward. Up, up and yet still farther. Stop! I can no longer breathe evenly—up, up—a cold chill and my gaze is transfixed. Are those huge eyes that penetrate innermost thoughts, or are they mere sockets to which some trick of nature or skill of artist life has been loaned for a fleeting moment? Now there is a noble, serene countenance strengthened by a stern mouth which tells of hardships endured and a steadfast faith in his vision. But the eyes one does not meet again—they have seen the soul!

"His huge bulk is sustained by a cold, hard chair, and his hands as they clasp the sides, tell their own story. Hands now half lost in the shadows. Capable hands which guided a nation through a crisis and led it through a more trying period of readjustment. Hands which knew hard usage and now have found repose.

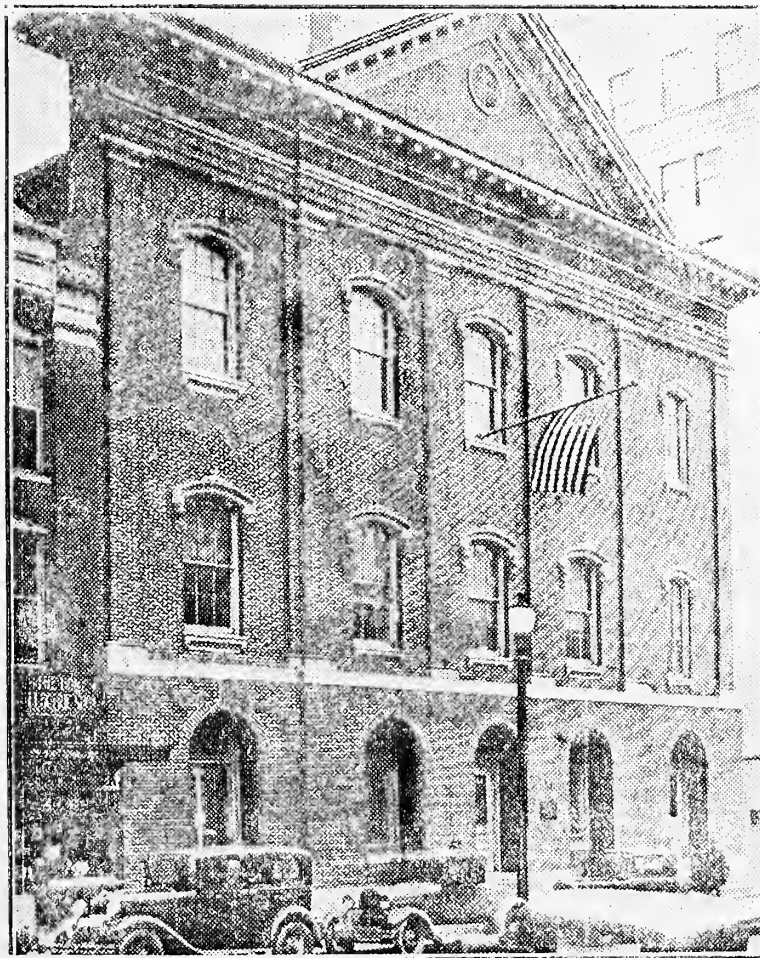
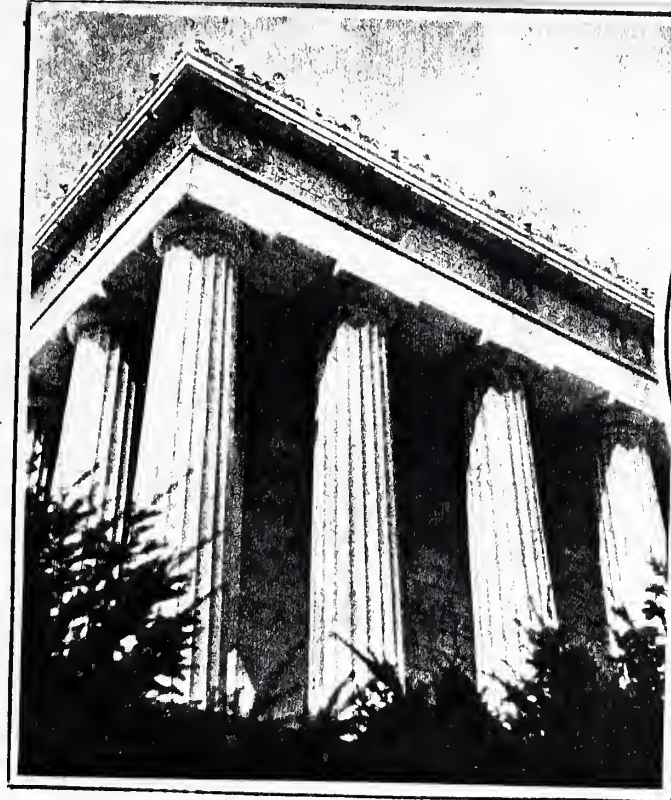
"Again I look up, but lost is the heroic head; it has gone again into the towering dimness. This is the dismissal and I depart. How faithless is memory!"

SCHENECTADY N Y STAR
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931.

2-12-1932

→
**NATION'S
TRIBUTE TO
LINCOLN**

A section of the magnificent Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., which was the scene of exercises on Friday commemorating the 123rd anniversary of the birth of the Great Emancipator.



- Wile World
- **FORD'S THEATRE TO BE OPEN TO PUBLIC.** The famous old Ford Theatre, in Washington, where President Lincoln was assassinated, is now being restored and will be formally opened to public as a museum on February 12. Above is view of the theatre

HOOVER HAS WREATH PLACED ON THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Hoover, through his aids, opened his observance of Abraham Lincoln's birthday today by causing a wreath to be placed upon the huge marble memorial here to the Civil War President.

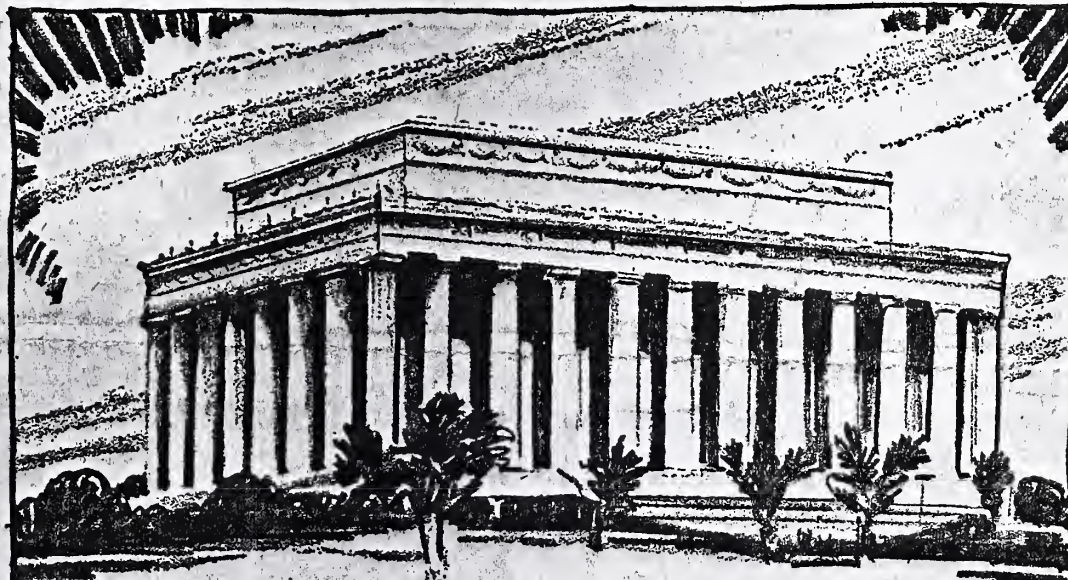
After the presidential wreath was put into place within the pillared memorial by Lieutenant-Commander G. A. Poindexter, one of the White House naval aids, representatives of various patriotic organizations paid similar tribute.

Many wreaths were placed at the feet of the huge statue of the Civil War President in simple ceremony.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Feb. 12, 1932

STROKES OF GENIUS

By SAMUEL NISENSEN
and ALFRED PARKER



The LINCOLN MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON · D. C.

NEARLY fifty years elapsed before America erected an enduring memorial to one of its greatest and best beloved statesmen. However, the completed monument, dignified and classically simple, is probably the finest piece of architecture this country has yet produced.

The Lincoln Memorial stands on the banks of the Potomac River in Washington, D. C., about three-quarters of a mile beyond the Washington Monument. Situated at the end of the beautiful Mall, it completes the uninterrupted vista from the Capitol to the river, as envisioned by Pierre l'Enfant,

the architect who planned the city 150 years ago.

The Memorial was built by the Government at a cost of \$2,000,000, from the plans of the architect Henry Bacon, and is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide. The 36 columns, each 44 feet high, represent the 36 states in existence at the time of Lincoln's death. The central hall is lit by translucent marble panels, and contains the colossal seated figure of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French. On either side, two huge tablets in separate alcoves, are engraved with the unforgettable phrases of the "Gettysburg Address" and the "Second Inaugural Speech."

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TOMORROW: THE INVENTION OF THE SUBMARINE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1933

Faded Flag With Black Calico Edging Memento of Night Lincoln Was Shot



Tuckerton, Feb. 13. — Sixty-eight years ago, on the night of April 14, three women sat sewing a flag together in a tavern here.

As they sewed, close to the hour of midnight, a traveler brought word that Abraham Lincoln had been shot.

The women, with tears in their eyes, began adding new strips of cloth to the banner they had just finished. These were narrow strips of black calico, stitched across the red and white stripes.

Today that flag is all that remains, a moth-eaten, tattered heirloom in

the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Eichinger, at Wading River, near here. The three women who sewed it together are dead. The tavern, McKean's Hotel, was burned down 50 years ago. The town, Bridgeport, has changed its name to Wading River.

The three women were Sarah McKean, Hess Rake and Hannah Prince. It must have been a task in itself to find the material with which to make the flag. However, the stripes and stars and field were painstakingly put together and the job was just finished when the sad

news arrived in the way all news was broadcast in those days. There were 36 stars, arranged in a circular design on the blue field.

Today the flag is just as it was when it was hung across the road, black calico and all. Yesterday it was hung on the Eichinger's portico, the icy wind whipping across the Wading river through those tattered stripes.

Yesterday, just as 68 years ago, it paid tribute to the memory of Lincoln in its own unique way, in a "lost town" at the edge of the pine-lands.



Star May 19 '22

President Presents Medal To Henry Bacon, Architect

Award of Gold Gift
Features Pictur-
esque Ceremony.

Honor Paid to the
Designer of Lin-
coln Memorial.



HENRY BACON.

Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial, was presented by President Harding with the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects at picturesque ceremonies held at the national shrine last night.

Taking on the form of a medieval pageant, the ceremonies presented a colorful spectacle, which vied with anything Washington had ever seen, the beautiful reflecting basin in front of the Memorial playing a prominent part in the pageant.

President Harding paid high tribute to Mr. Bacon in the course of his address of presentation, which was held on the steps of the shrine, after a procession in which the architect of the structure had been escorted on a barge of honor from the east end of the lagoon. The President lauded the spirit and ideals of Lincoln and said that Mr. Bacon had presented them in a building "bodying forth the substance of canonizing thought."

Members of Institute Present.

Members of the institute, including architects, builders and members of the skilled trades, clad in beautifully colored costumes, and bearing bright banners, formed on either side of the reflecting pool, which was lit by flaming torches.

Mrs. Harding, wife of the President, was an interested spectator of the pageant and ceremony, viewing the spectacle from the White House automobile.

Mr. Bacon, accompanied by William B. Paville of San Francisco, president of the American Institute of Architects, which, with last night's pageant, closed its fifty-sixth annual convention here, embarked on the little barge of honor at 9 o'clock, following a dinner which had been held, beginning at 7 o'clock, in the space to the east of the pool.

Slowly wafted along the pool, the barge came to rest at the west end, in front of the approaches and steps of the memorial. There had been some rain, but the rain could in no sense dampen the pageant, the center of which was the ideal beauty of the great memorial, its white loveliness standing out of the black night like the spirit of the great Lincoln out of the darkness of civil strife.

Greeted by Chief Justice Taft.

When Mr. Bacon disembarked, he was greeted by Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the United States Supreme Court, who escorted him to President Harding. There, surrounded by hundreds of invited guests, the President presented Mr. Bacon with the rare medal of the American Institute of Architects.

It was a fitting tribute to the man whose technical skill enabled him to bring forth such a pure specimen of architecture, and those who took part in the spectacle, as unusual as it was beautiful, seemed to sense this as well as the guest of honor. The time of night, the drizzling rain, the color of the pageantry, with the setting and the entire spirit of the occasion, combined to make an event unique. Soft, vari-colored lights playing upon the Memorial, added to the beauty.

President Praises Lincoln.

Praising the character of Lincoln and the memorial as a fitting tribute, President Harding said:

"This occasion not only envisages the career of Lincoln, but the progress of the nation which, by his patriotism and devotion, was saved to play its full part in the affairs of our world and our civilization."

"It is not for me to speak knowingly of art or of architecture, but I am very sure I do not gravely err when I assume that no man could have seen in his mind's eye the vision of this supremely appealing structure, or could have conceived it as the most appropriate memorial to the life and work of Lincoln, unless he was so fortunate as to sense the genius, the character, the simple aims and unquestioning integrity which were the dominant traits of the emancipator. It is part, and a great part, of the debt which as a nation we owe to Lincoln, that because of his service and devotion, we are a nation capable of bringing forth such genius in conception, such capacity for realization, as are here attested. The place of Lincoln in the affections

of our people has no doubt been determined in large part by that idealism which cynics are wont to call sentimental, but which is so vital a factor in the national character."

Achievements Memorialized.

"We may readily enough convince ourselves that Lincoln, the Lincoln of flesh and blood and human emotions, if he could view this memorial, would find his chiefest satisfaction, not in the recognition which it bestows for him, his life and his labors, but in the thought that the nation he loved and served, has vindicated his aspirations for it by bringing forth such a proof of lofty aim and of capacity for achievement. For that, after all, is the thing which is memorialized in this nobility of design, this purity of detail, this perfection of execution."

"Lincoln occupies a place secure among the moral forces of the ages. He occupies it because he was at once instilled with recognition of eternal truths, and able to enlist us of common clay in behalf of his highest purposes. His was the genius of the architect, the talent of the draftsman, the industry and resourcefulness of the builder. His was the faith and confidence of all of them combined. From every viewpoint he is typified in this triumph of the constructive arts."

Tribute to the Architect.

"So, in presenting this testimonial to you, Mr. Bacon, we would testify also our appreciation and pride in the contributions of those who have been your coadjutors in bringing forth the substance of ennobling thought, the glory of beautiful conception. Out of the crudest materials, you and those who have wrought with you and after you have given us this creation whose simple grandeur has arrested the eyes and thoughts of whoever loves the beautiful and appealing. You have reared here a structure whose dignity and character have won it rank among the architectural jewels of all time. You have brought to your countrymen a swelling pride in the thought that they have been capable of producing such an inspiring theme and such a masterful execution."

"Here are typified the qualities which made Lincoln at once the dreamer and the doer, the designer and the builder. That so much of sturdy greatness and of modest beauty have here been brought together is proof that the high inspiration of his life had touched all whose labors contributed to this consummation. Surely, as we survey it, we may hope that in building the institutions of the nation which Lincoln saved, there may be a like fidelity to the ideals which guided him. Each and every one of those which were planned and builded have helped to carry an admonition to such fidelity, such devotion, such faith, as that which showed the way to the great emancipator."

"And to you, the further personal tribute of reverent admiration for the pure genius of conception. It is a simple task to absorb or approve or to modify and apply that which is already created to the fulfillment of our aims and purposes. But it is the genius which conceives anew and fashions our sentiments and aspirations into eloquent expression and makes a new contribution to the riches of humankind. Such has been your triumph, and for it you and your work are honored in all the varied expressions of this befitting testimonial."

Briefly but evidently with heartfelt emotion, Mr. Bacon responded to the President, thanking him for the honor conferred upon him.

The Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," bringing the ceremonies to a close. Afterward there was a reception in honor of Mr. Bacon at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, where the sessions of the American Institute of Architects were held.

Christian Science Monitor
**Roosevelt's Wreath Laid
At Base of Lincoln Statue**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A wreath at the statue of the great emancipator is President Roosevelt's tribute today to the 125th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

In the pillared white stone memorial that houses probably the most famous of all Lincoln statues—a memorial whitened by fresh snow today—more than 40 patriotic organizations planned to commemorate the day. 2-12-34

THEN we went to the Lincoln Memorial, which is at one end of what they call "The Mall", with the Washington monument in the center of it and the lighted capitol dome at the other end, three miles away.

Until then I thought the National cathedral was the most beautiful building in Washington . . . in the world. Now I'm not sure whether it's the cathedral or the Lincoln Memorial.

The Memorial, about half as big as the field house, stands on a hill and you reach it by climbing broad flights of marble steps. It is slightly more oblong than square, and the front wall is composed entirely of two rows of mammoth fluted stone pillars about 12 feet in diameter and rising a hundred feet or more to support a simple roof. The ends and back have a marble wall within the columns,

and the only thing which it contains is the heroic seated figure of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French . . . exactly the same statue which stands in front of Bascom hall at the University of Wisconsin except that it is much larger and done in white marble. The guide calls it the most beautiful statue of Lincoln and one of the most beautiful (of anyone) in the world. There, that ought to make some of you go up and take a look at Bascom's "Old Abe."

At night the statue is lighted by softly shadowed concealed lights, and the rest of the building is in darkness except for the reflected glow of these lights. Certainly ancient Greece, with its temples and Parthenon and Coliseum, or even modern India with its Taj Mahal has nothing more stirring or more memorably beautiful than the Lincoln Memorial at night. *medium 4-3 X*

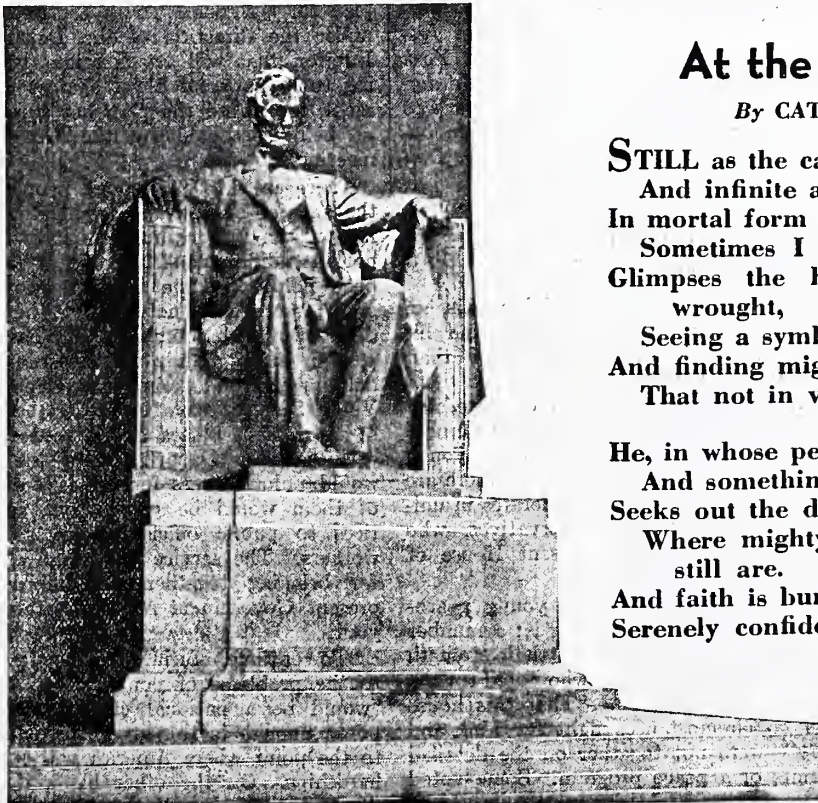
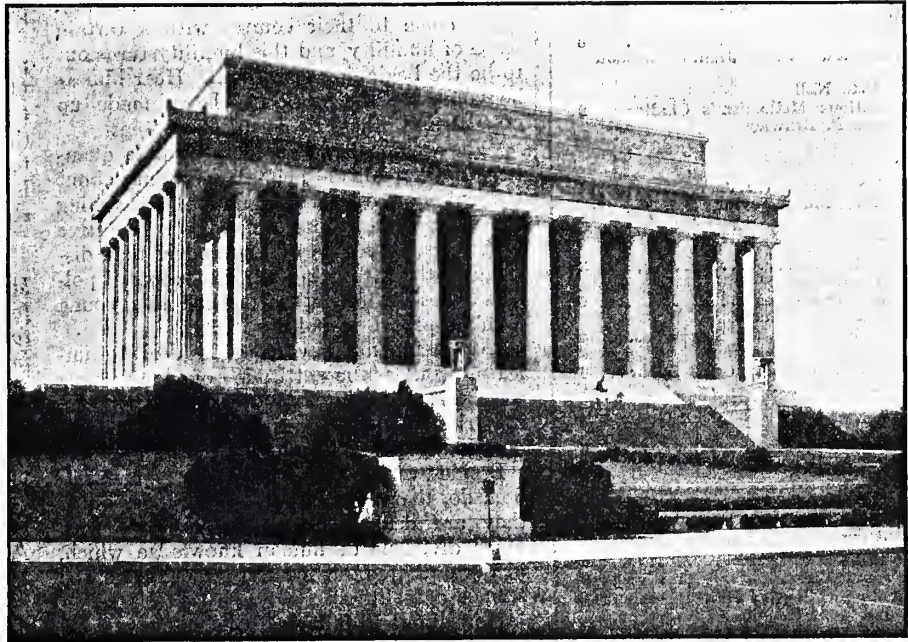
■ FEBRUARY 2, 1935 ■

Epworth Herald

Right: Sturdy and serene
in classic beauty is the
Memorial standing near
the Potomac

Below: the famed statue
by David Chester French

(Photos by Underwood
and U. S. Signal Corps)



At the Lincoln Memorial

By CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

STILL as the calm of waters, large with grace,
And infinite as mercy without end,
In mortal form unto this quiet place
Sometimes I think his spirit comes again;
Glimpses the beauty that men's hands have
wrought,
Seeing a symbol underneath it all,
And finding mighty comfort in the thought
That not in vain he drank life's bitter gall.

He, in whose person there was mingled loam
And something of the radiance from a star,
Seeks out the distance and a burnished dome
Where mighty dreams have been and dreams
still are.
And faith is burning as he lifts his eyes
Serenely confident to guardian skies.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL in WASHINGTON



THE memorial to Abraham Lincoln in the National Capital is composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg address, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the Union of the United States—the four things which the martyred President held were his paramount objects.

From the memorial to the west reaches a bridge, linking the nation's tribute to its Civil war President with the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, military leader of the Confederacy. General Lee's home, Arlington, now is Arlington National cemetery, where rest the dead of the Revolutionary war, the Mexican war, the bodies of men who fought with the armies of the blue and gray, the Spanish-American war and the World war.

The bridge, spanning the Potomac river, natural and historic barrier be-



Statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial Building.

tween the North and South, links, more than in symbol, the two sections of the United States.

Henry Bacon, who died in 1924, was the architect who designed the Lincoln memorial and who said it should contain the four features. Daniel Chester French, famed American sculptor, produced the statue. This represents Lincoln as the great war President, the man who brought the nation through its titanic struggle. The two decorations, representing Emancipation and Reunion, are by Jules Guerle.

Above and behind the massive head of Lincoln is inscribed in the wall:

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE
PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE
UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM
LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

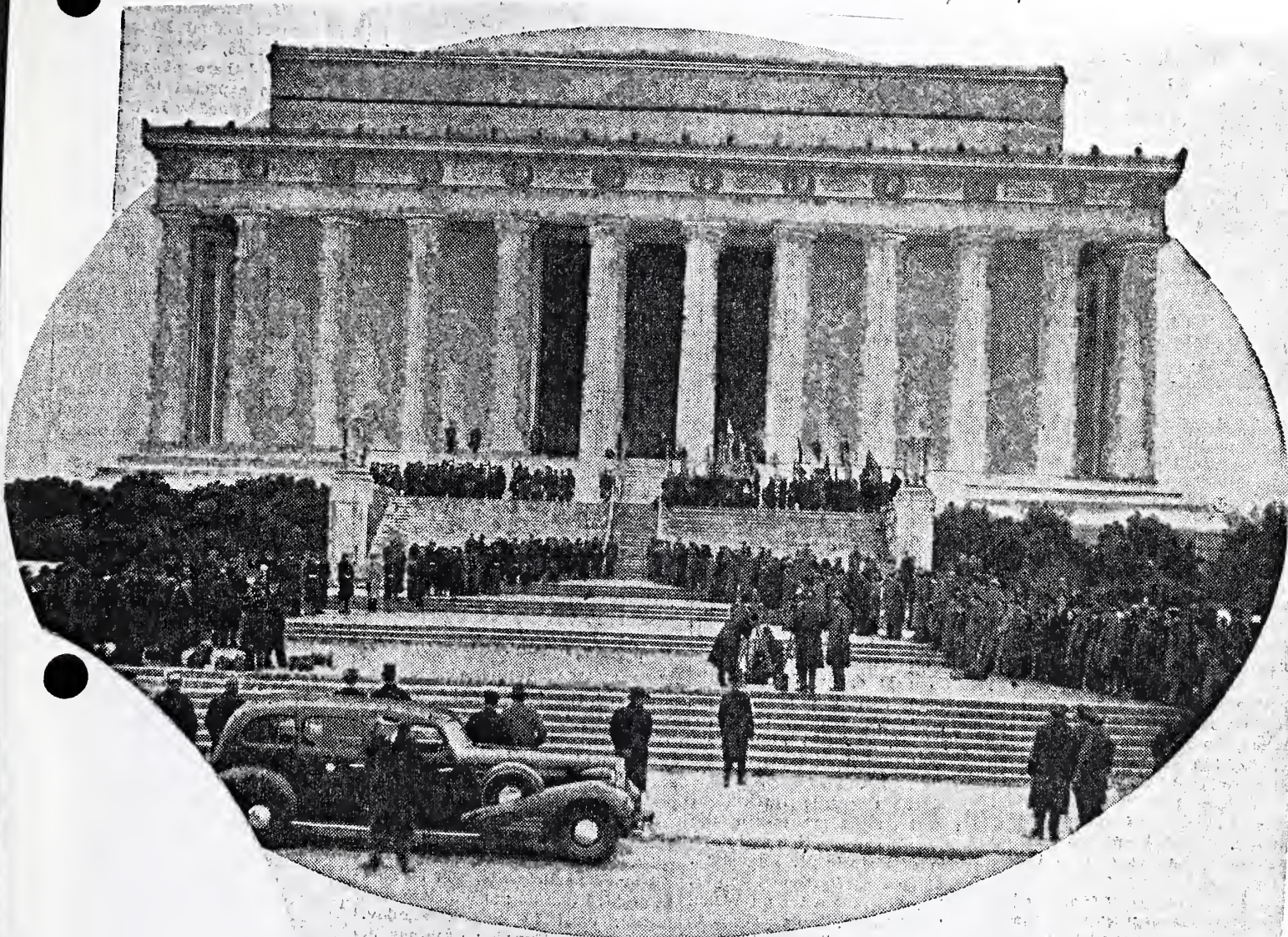
The Gettysburg address and the second inaugural speech occupy the north and south walls with the decorations. Simplicity is the keynote of the memorial.

To the east front of the Lincoln memorial is the 2,000 feet long reflecting basin in which are to be seen reflections of both the Washington monument and the memorial. The basin is bordered by trees and walks and, with the memorial, is one of the world's most impressive sights.

Arlington Memorial bridge follows in simple dignity the idea of the memorial; linking the monument of one great leader to the lost home of the leader of a lost cause. At the foot of the slope of Arlington, the roadway from the bridge ends and, ultimately, there will be roads and walks radiating from the classic road ending to the Arlington Manor house, to the Tomb of the Unknown and to other points in the cemetery.

26 New York Times

Feb. 27, 1937



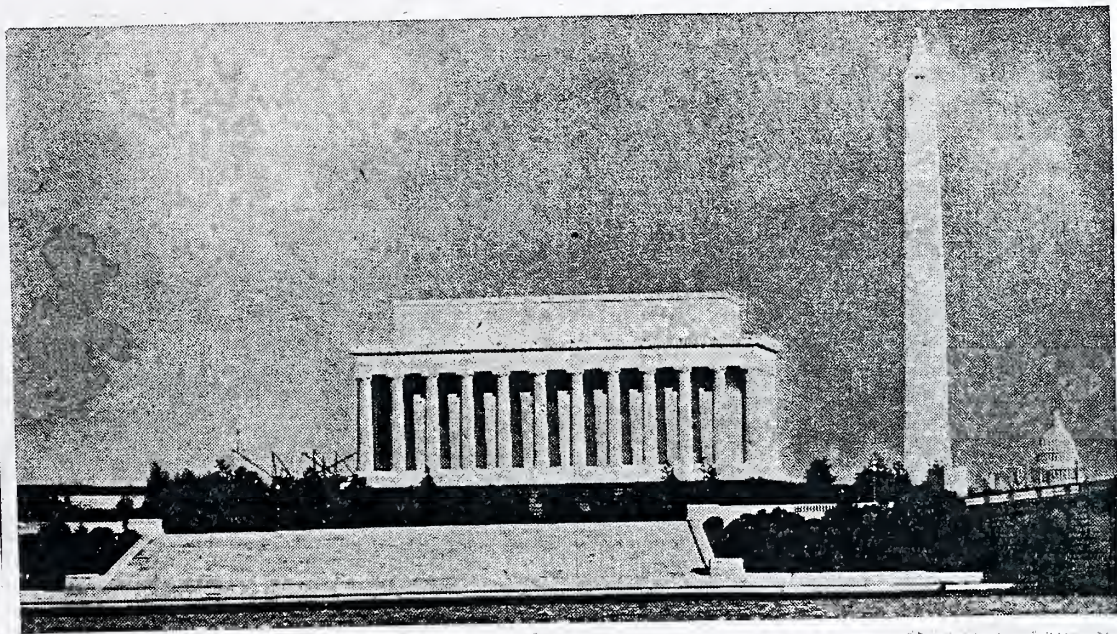
Pilgrims at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington attending a wreath-laying ceremony.

Harris & Ewing

Roosevelt Pays Tribute to Lincoln



President Roosevelt yesterday led the nation in paying tribute to Abraham Lincoln when he attended the annual memorial services held at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on the 128th birthday anniversary of the Great Emancipator. Left to right: Captain Paul Bastedo, President Roosevelt, James Roosevelt and Colonel E. M. Watson.

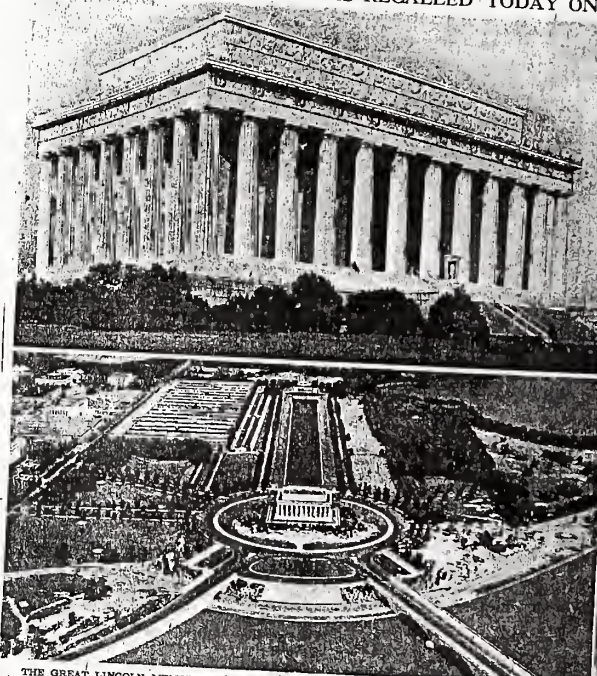


NATION'S TRIBUTE . . the beautiful Lincoln Memorial in
Washington . . dedicated May 30, 1922

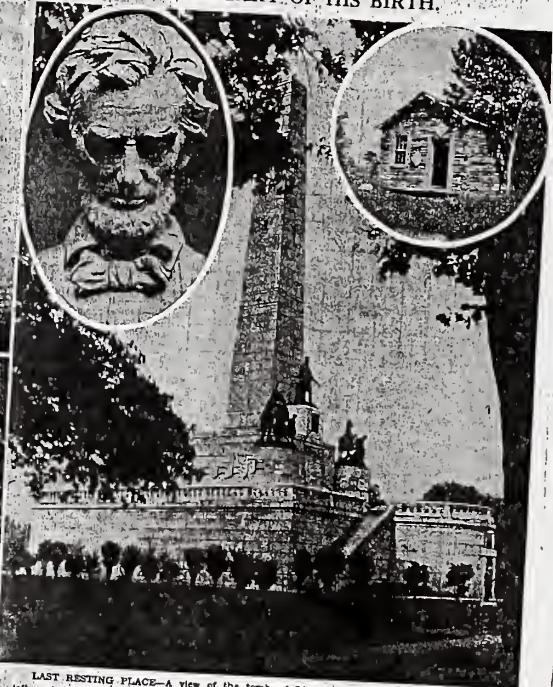
© Harris & Ewing

*Philadelphia
Evening Public Ledger 2/12/39*

LINCOLN SHRINES RECALLED TODAY ON THE 128TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.



THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON—This classical structure, the Lincoln Memorial in the national capital, is regarded by many architects and critics as the finest monumental building in the United States. Above is a photograph showing the structure in detail. Below is a more distant view showing the same structure in its setting with the long mirror pool behind it. One end of the Arlington Memorial bridge is seen at the right.



LAST RESTING PLACE—A view of the tomb of Lincoln in Springfield, Ill. Inset at upper left a photograph of the head of the Lincoln figure by Saint Gaudens which is in the New York university hall of fame. Inset at upper right is the reconstructed log store building at New Salem, Ill., in which Lincoln worked as a clerk in 1831. He was working there when he short-changed a customer, 8 cents, and walked several miles to return the money.

While elsewhere in the nation others paused to commemorate the birth of the Great Emancipator, 128 years ago, a privileged assemblage stood bare-headed beneath the portico of his final resting place and heard extolled his work and ideals. American Legionnaires, headed by their national commander, Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, were in charge of the ceremonies.

Colmery's address was prefaced by the remarks of Governor Henry Homer. Floral tributes were laid upon the sarcophagus. A squad of Spanish War veterans fired a salute to the soldier dead and taps were sounded.

Various groups made excursions to Lincoln shrines in and about Springfield, including the frame house in which the Civil War President lived and New Salem State Park, site of the restored village where he began his career as a frontier lawyer.

The program marked for Springfield the centennial of the year Lincoln moved here. It was in 1837 that Lincoln was instrumental in having Springfield designated as the state capital.

Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania said in a speech last night that Lincoln would have approved President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the supreme court.

RECALLS A LINCOLN WARNING. Earle said that July 7, 1858, Lincoln warned Springfield citizens against acceptance of the supreme court's claim to certain powers. He said Lincoln was quoting from a letter in which Thomas Jefferson had written:

"To consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions is a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which places us under the despotism of an oligarchy."

Governor Earle said Lincoln, in an address at Cooper Union in New York after the Dred Scott decision, called the supreme court "presumptuous" and "impudently arrogant."

TRIBUTE TO HIS MOTHER.

Services Are Held at Nancy Hanks Lincoln's Grave.

(By the Associated Press.) LINCOLN CITY, Ind., Feb. 12.—Behind the scenes of the nation's observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a little group of faithful gathered today, quietly and simply, amid the black oaks on a Southern Indiana hill to honor the memory of his mother.

To the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, just across a valley from the cabin in which the Civil War President lived as a boy, the Booneville Press Club, an association of Southern Indiana writers, made its annual pilgrimage to place a wreath at the foot of the simple stone marker and conduct a memorial ceremony.

A few years ago the state took over the old burial ground and made of it the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial. From the highway entering the memorial park a sloping hillside leads to a grove wherein rest the bodies of some of those who lived in this little corner of the Lincoln country.

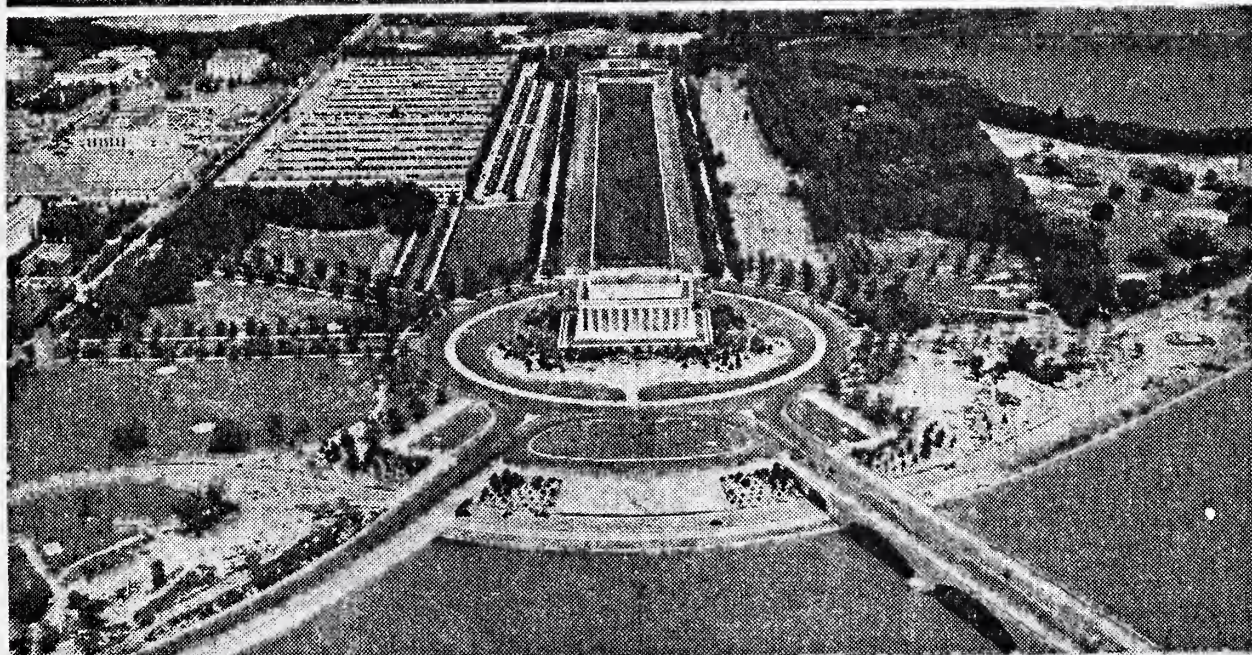
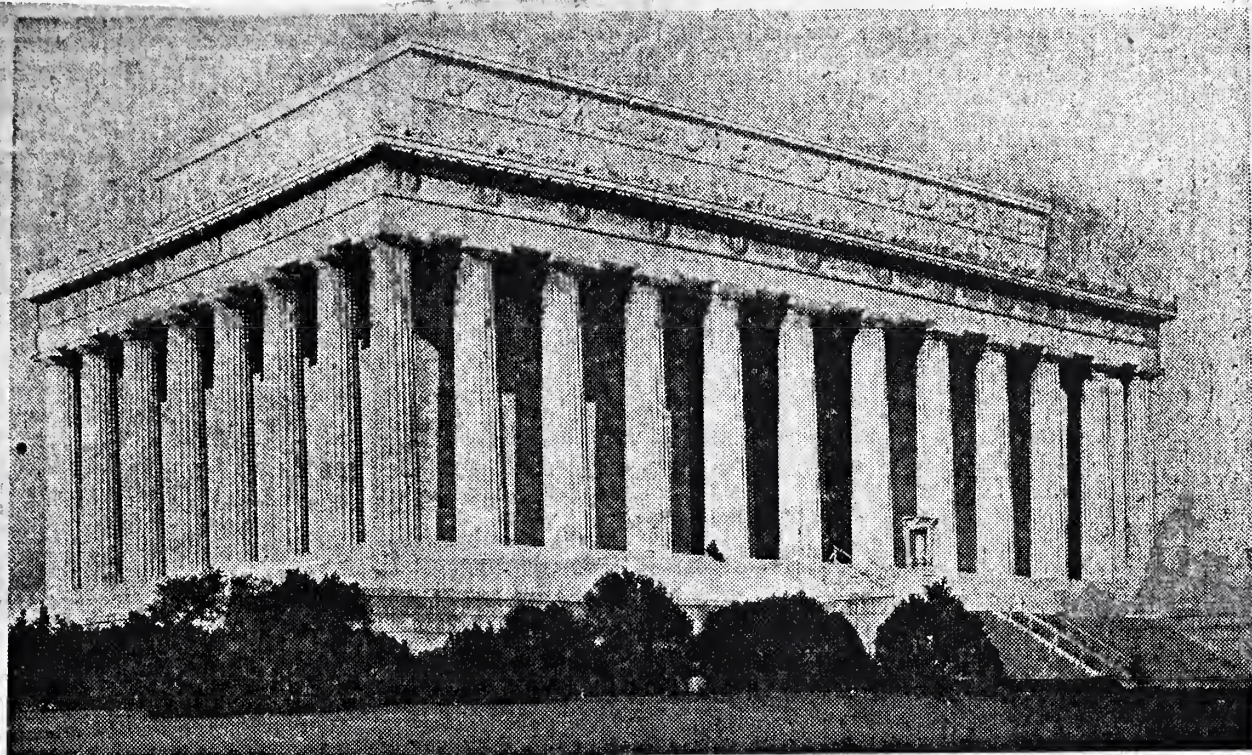
Back of this grove to a small clearing is the Lincoln grave with a simple stone bearing the inscription: "Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of President Lincoln, died October 5, A. D. 1818, aged 35 years."

BOW AT LINCOLN'S TOMB

THOUSANDS ATTEND THE CEREMONIES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Governor George Earle Says the World Hails the Great Emancipator.

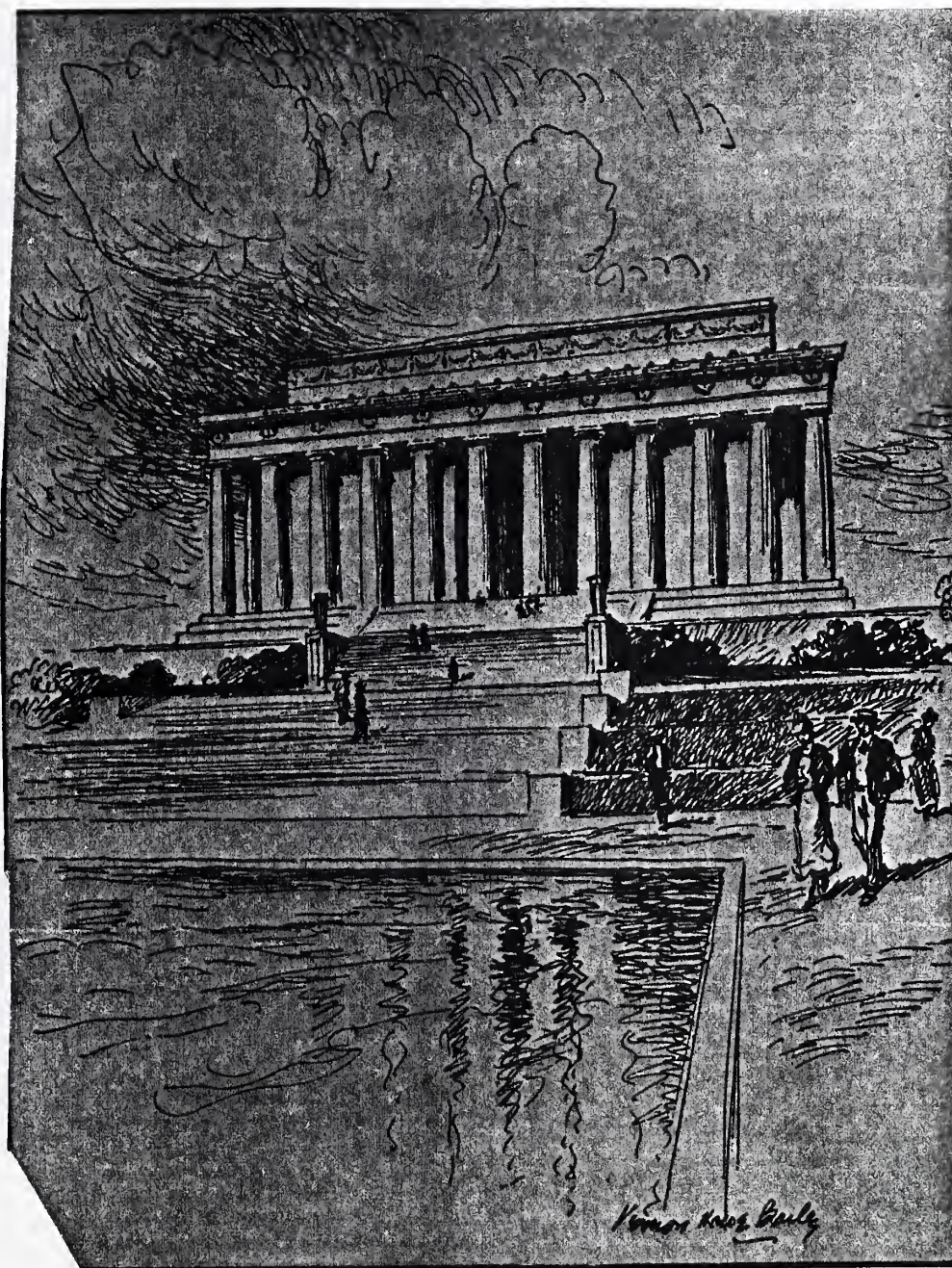
69.50 Elec



THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON—This classical structure, the Lincoln Memorial in the national capital, is regarded by many architects and critics as the finest monumental building in the United States. Above is a photograph showing the structure in detail. Below is a more distant view showing the same structure in its setting with the long mirror pool behind it. One end of the Arlington Memorial bridge is seen at the right.

American Junior Red Cross News Feb. 1938





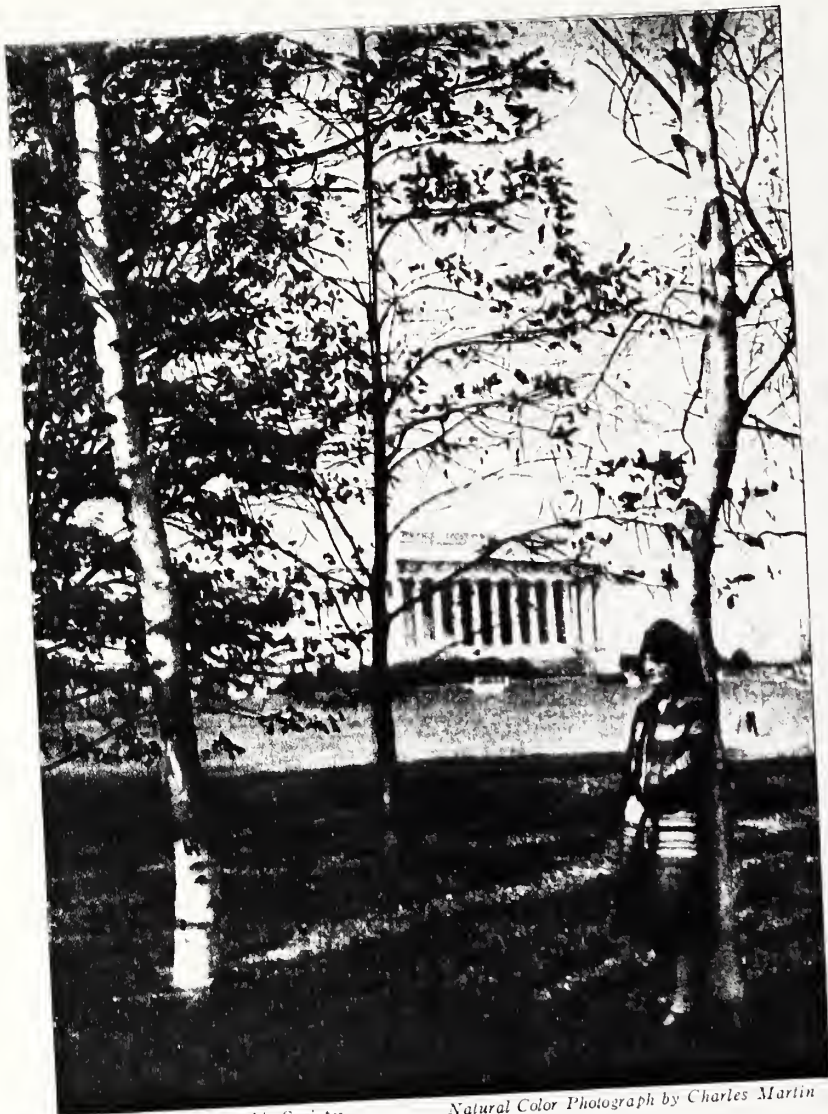
A popular mecca of visitors in Washington, D. C., is the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park, in this "Sweet Land of Liberty," dedicated in 1922. The colonade, 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, of 36 columns, represents the 36 states existing at the time of Lincoln's death.

News -
Sentinel
8/24/40

BRITISH TO PRESERVE LINCOLN HOME DEEDS

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Title deeds to the site of the home of Samuel Lincoln, great-great-great-great grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, near Swanton Morley, Norfolk, were turned over to the British National Trust for preservation as a Lincoln memorial at a special ceremony today marking Lincoln's birthday.

The home of Samuel Lincoln was demolished within the last 50 years. Samuel Lincoln, a weaver's apprentice, left England for America in 1637.

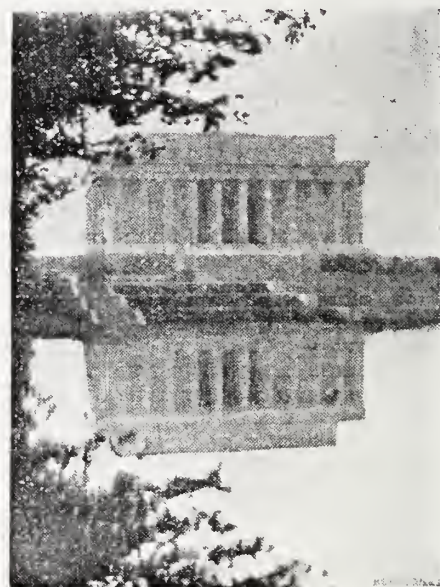


© National Geographic Society

Natural Color Photograph by Charles Martin

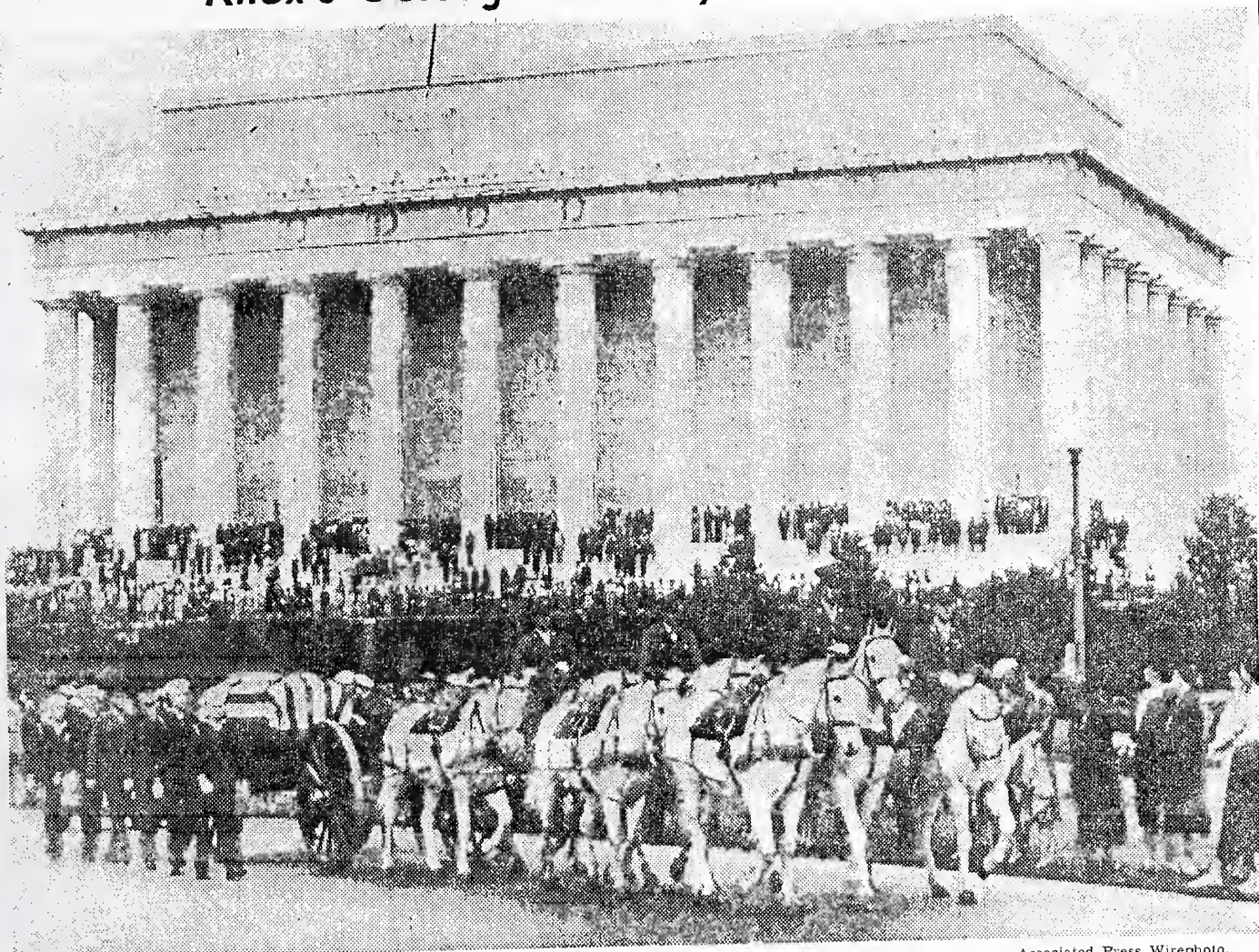
THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL BY THE POTOMAC

The Society's staff photographers constantly are searching the United States as well as the other countries and the isles of the sea for outstanding and informing pictures that will make the world and its inhabitants less remote to all members in their homes.



The Lincoln Memorial in a Reflective Mood

Knox's Cortege on Way to Arlington



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

The funeral procession of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox passes the Lincoln Memorial on the way to burial in Arlington National Cemetery. An Artillery caisson bears the coffin.

SEC. KNOX BURIED IN ARLINGTON, VA.

Navy Department Closes; Sailors Follow Cortege Through Washington

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—With ceremony befitting his rank as Secretary of the U. S. Navy, the body of Frank Knox was buried today in Arlington National Cemetery.

A solemn cortege wound its way through the city's streets to the cemetery on the tree-dotted slopes on the hills of nearby Virginia after funeral services were held at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church.

Casket Draped With Flag

The casket, flag-draped, was carried on an artillery caisson drawn by white horses. A Navy band, followed by detachments of sailors, Marines WAVES and women Marines marched behind it.

Thousands of Washingtonians watched from the street curbs as the procession passed.

Work in the Navy Department temporarily ceased as the "boss" was honored for his career not only as Secretary of the Navy but also as a newspaperman and executive.

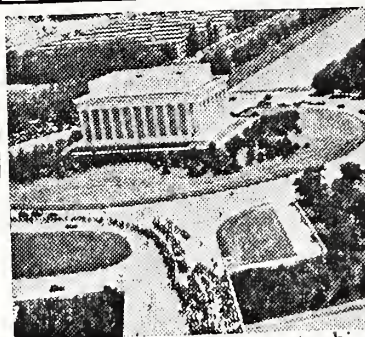
President Roosevelt, still in seclusion in the South to recuperate from an attack of bronchitis, was represented at the funeral by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. John Boettiger, their daughter, as well as by several aides.

Services at Navy Yard

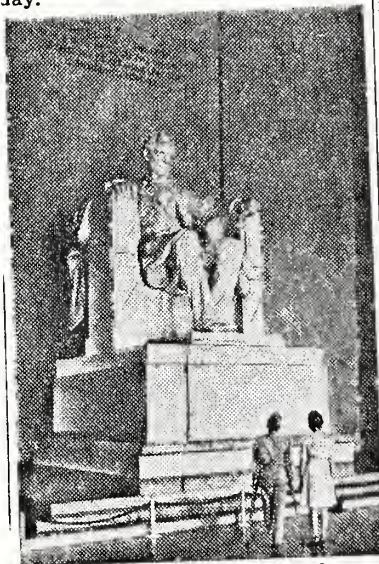
A memorial service for Secretary Knox was conducted yesterday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Chapel by Capt. E. W. Davis, chaplain of the 4th Naval District. Rear Adm. Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the district, and members of his staff were among officers and enlisted men attending the service.

5/1/1944

Lincoln Memorial



An air view of monument which will be 25 years old on Memorial day.



[Wide World Photos]

The statue of Lincoln in the building.

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN 25 YRS. OLD ON FRIDAY

Washington, May 24 (P)—The Lincoln monument will be 25 years old on Memorial day.

The memorial, widely regarded as unsurpassed the world over in simple, impressive beauty, was dedicated May 30, 1922. Chief Justice William H. Taft, chairman of the memorial commission, presented it to President Harding for the American people as "a shrine where all can worship."

Since then it has been visited by some 20,000,000 persons. They have come from all of the states and virtually every country in the world. Young and old, poor and prosperous, notables and little people have spoken of "the lift" they got at the shrine, especially from the great lifelike statue of Lincoln.

Blue and Gray Represented

Among 50,000 witnessing the dedication were Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, and veterans who had fought on both sides in the Civil war. Men in Confederate gray, watching men in Federal blue present the colors at the dedication, could see the mansion of Robert E. Lee in Arlington National cemetery across the Potomac.

Edwin Markham read a poem he had written for the occasion.

The memorial was designed by Henry Bacon, New York architect who died in 1924. He was particularly pleased because the memorial commission decided to place it on the city's main axis, in line with the Capitol and the Washington monu-

ment instead of on a site near the

Union station, at first proposed because of inaccessibility to visitors.

The memorial cost \$2,949,000. Altho the Lincoln statue is rated one of the world's masterpieces and a priceless heritage of the American people, it cost only \$88,000. Six years were spent in its creation and execution.

Sculptor Didn't Profit

Members of the family of Daniel Chester French, who designed and modeled the statue, have said he made no profit on it. French also designed the Minute Man at Concord, Mass., starting that work when he was 23 years old. He modeled the statue of John Harvard at Cambridge and the colossal figure of the Republic in Chicago. He died in 1931.

The carving of the Lincoln statue was done by the six Piccirilli brothers in their shops in New York, where Mr. French also worked. It was carved out of 28 blocks of Georgia white marble so adroitly joined together they appear as one huge monolith. The gifted Piccirillis often worked in relays on the same part of the statue. For a year and a half 27 highly trained men of the Piccirilli staff were on the job.

Memorial visitors are greatly impressed by the strength and kindness expressed in the face and hands of the statue.

Many visitors came back year after year to see the statue. A guard at the memorial reports that one man told him: "I've been here 50 times and I am coming 50 times more if I live long enough."

Some people kneel at the foot of the statue. Guards say 99 per cent of the visitors show their reverence. There's a story of one little boy who started to climb the pedestal and was told by his mother: "We must not do anything undignified here. This is a holy place."

"I was just going to climb up on

his lap. He looks so lonesome," the boy replied.

More people visit the Lincoln memorial than any other monument in the capital. The Washington monument is second in popularity. The peak number of visitors to the memorial was 1,186,327 in the travel year of 1941. In the same period some 813,000 persons visited the Washington monument.

Union Is Symbolized

Some people apparently think Lincoln is still living. Just before Christmas in 1943 a destitute widow and mother of six children wrote a letter addressed to "Mr. Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln memorial" asking for food and clothing for her family. Workers in the national capital parks office got up a Christmas fund for her, and her case was referred to the federal security agency.

The colonnade of states on the exterior of the memorial symbolizes the union of the United States of America. The memorial bridge across the Potomac, connecting Washington with Virginia, symbolizes the reunion of the north and south. It leads directly to Arlington National cemetery, where lie those who, as Lincoln said, "Gave the last full measure of devotion."

The **EMANCIPATOR**

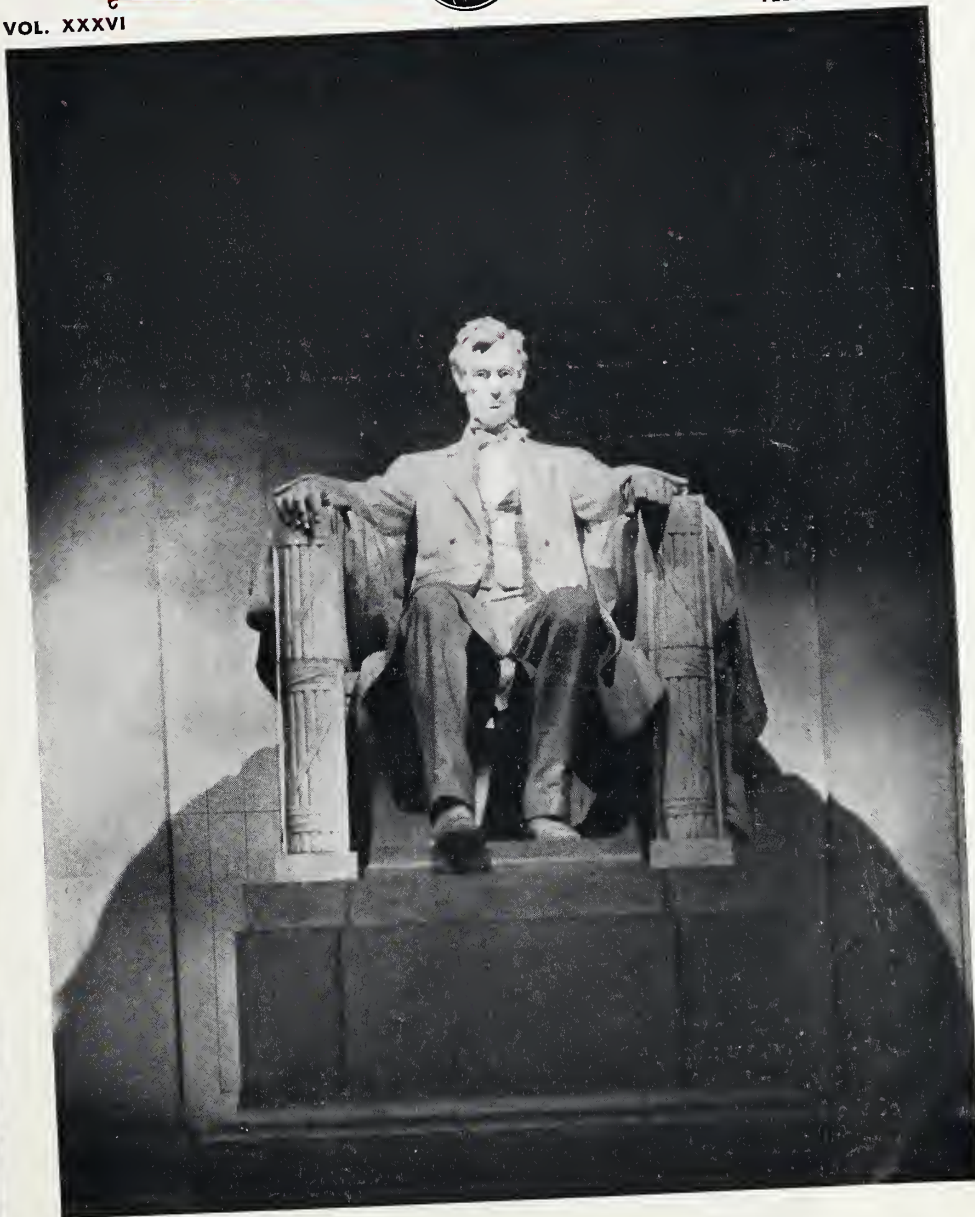
The Lincoln Savings

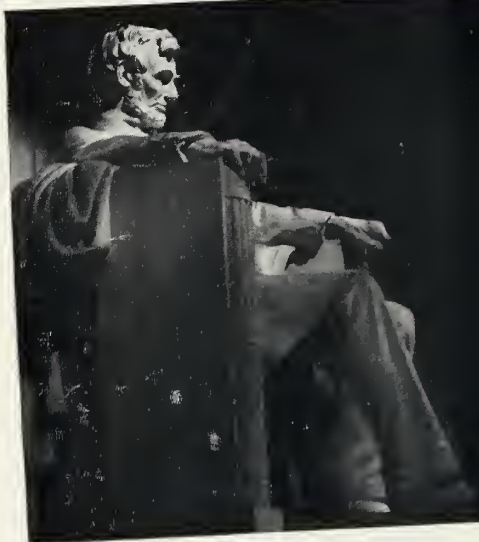


Bank of Brooklyn

VOL. XXXVI

FEBRUARY, 1951





PROPERTY IS THE FRUIT OF LABOR; PROPERTY IS DESIRABLE; IT IS A POSITIVE GOOD IN THE WORLD. THAT SOME SHOULD BE RICH SHOWS THAT OTHERS MAY BECOME RICH, AND HENCE IS JUST ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

LET NOT HIM WHO IS HOUSELESS PULL DOWN THE HOUSE OF ANOTHER, BUT LET HIM WORK DILIGENTLY AND BUILD ONE FOR HIMSELF, THUS BY EXAMPLE ASSURING THAT HIS OWN SHALL BE SAFE FROM VIOLENCE WHEN BUILT.

... ABRAHAM LINCOLN

March 21, 1864

A reproduction of the above photograph and saying, by Lincoln, is available, suitable for framing. Come in to any of our five offices for your free copy.

THIS month, we commemorate the birthday of one of America's greatest patriots — Abraham Lincoln! "It was Lincoln's lot," said one of his biographers, "to live in a time when the very foundations of liberty were being challenged." It was his genius that recognized the deeper meaning of the conflict into which his country — our country — was plunged. His faith was a faith in Americans; his confidence a confidence in America. And we, the people of this country, have ever vindicated that faith and confidence. Without doubt and without faltering, we always will.

Today, our beliefs in the dignity of the individual and insistence on morality in dealings between nations are again being tested in the cruci-

ble of violence. Again, the might of our nation is being harnessed to serve mankind.

In the months to come our resources will be diverted from peacetime products. If, in the beginning, it seems a hardship it will soon prove otherwise. Saving, which may be at first an "only recourse," will bring us the benefits of a rich harvest. In this country, as I have often observed, what we do for the good of the nation, inevitably proves to be for the good of the individual.

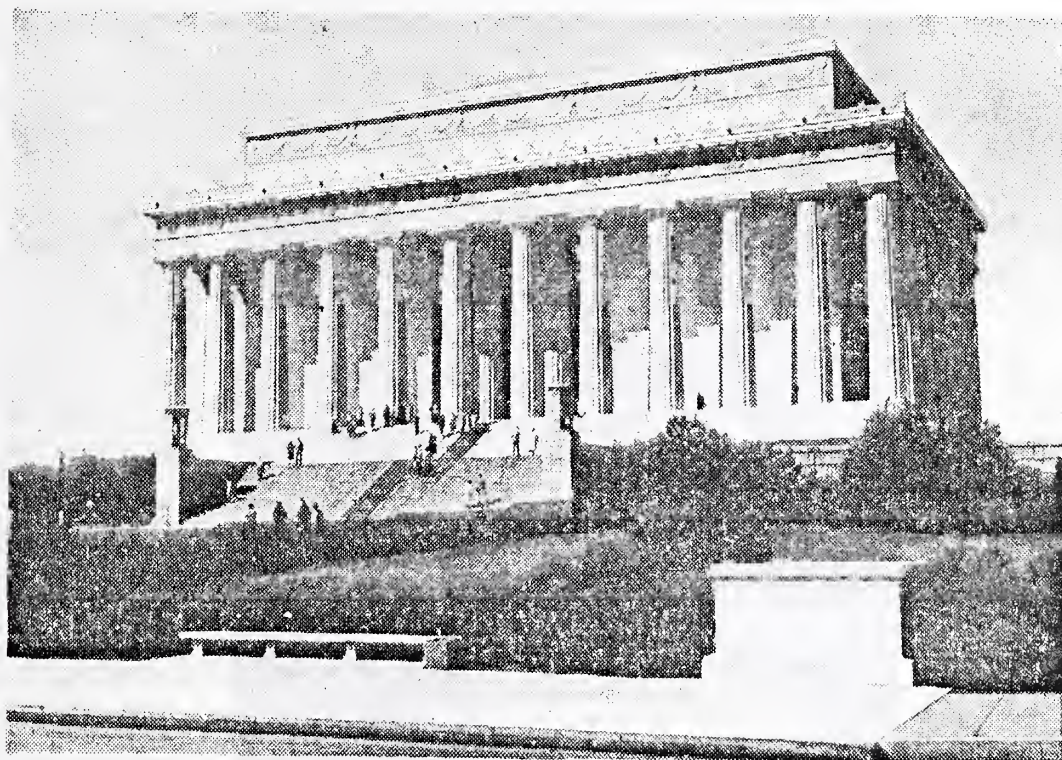
The money you save in a savings bank today, in an era of scarcity and high prices, you will have available when the period of plenty again returns.

Fred. Getson

Chairman of the Board

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1956.

Lincoln Memorial in the Capital.



THE Lincoln Memorial is one of Washington's most popular tourist attractions all year long, but on Lincoln's birthday it is the scene of programs, wreath laying and a constant stream of visitors.

On February 12, 1954, something was added to the usual ceremonies at the memorial, which undoubtedly would have pleased Lincoln greatly. On that day for the first time a representative of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, John M. Virdin, placed a floral offering at the foot of the Lincoln statue, and he shook hands with Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, the local Legion commander.

The huge marble statue of Abraham Lincoln, seated, is the work of Daniel Chester

French. The lighting makes it life-like even to the wrinkles in the clothes and the huge, sinewy hands. Guides tell visitors that the eyes of the Lincoln statue appear to be looking directly at the visitor no matter where he stands in the large hall. This is true, but so do the eyes of many other statues.

On tablets on the walls of the interior are the words of the Gettysburg address and the second inaugural address. Murals called "Emancipation" and "Reunion," by Jules Guerin, are appropriate.

The memorial, designed by Henry Bacon, is a huge rectangle of white marble, classic in its simplicity. It is situated at the western edge of the Mall, on the bank of the Potomac river.

ESTHER MILLER PAYLER.

**"In This Temple as in the Hearts of the People
His Memory Is Enshrined Forever . . ."**

Debunking Fiction About Lincoln Monument

By MARTIN S. HAYDEN

WASHINGTON—Despite a shrewd old politician's prediction that it would be otherwise, Abraham Lincoln has gotten to his 147th birthday without sinking into the "swamp."

The fact was so noted today by the man who has the official job of collecting past and present lore on the Lincoln Memorial and setting right the myths about the world's biggest statue that are peddled to gullible Washington tourists. John P. Felt, historian for the National Capital Parks, reported also

Leonard J. Furbee, historian for the National Capital Parks, reported also that in the 34 years since the Memorial's dedication 45,000,000 visitors have been counted through its doors and looked upon a Lincoln countenance freed from the grotesque shadows that so shocked the statue's sculptor when he first saw his completed work.

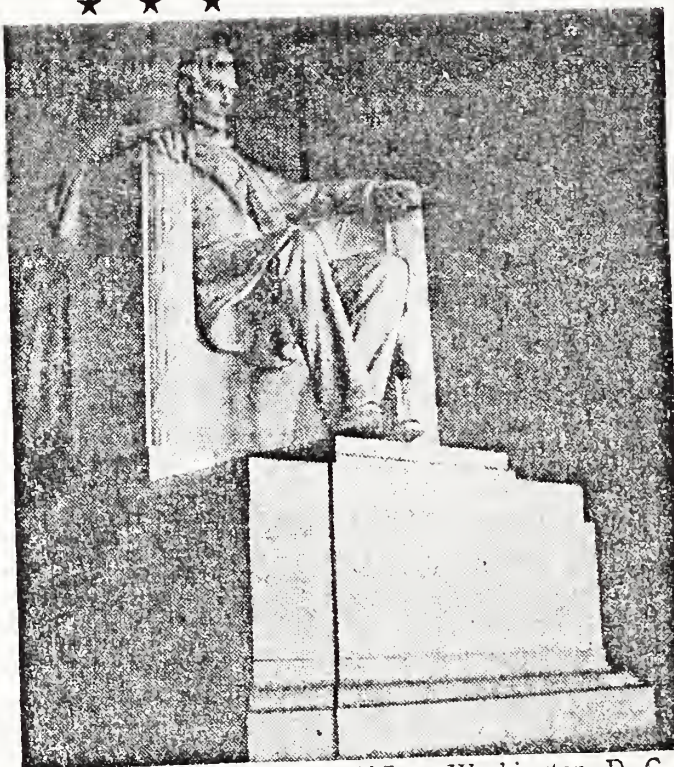
In a recent issue of the American Heritage Magazine Margaret French Cresson, daughter of sculptor Daniel Chester French, told the story of the reflected light that unexpectedly turned a face of "strength, pity and brooding understanding" into a "flat, white, frightened" mask.

It hadn't been that way when French worked the face in his studio, or when he labored with the Piccirilli brothers in New York carving the 28 blocks of Georgia marble into the statue of the Civil War President. But, in the Spring of 1921, when French first saw the figure in the nearly completed memorial building, it was all "vitality and terribly wrong."

The reason was apparent: Glare thrown up from the polished marble floor and even more from the reflection pool in front wiped out intended shadows under the eyes, nose, mouth and hairline.

The solution was difficult: General Electric Company engineers experimented for days with the model in French's studio and finally designed a system of cunningly hidden lights that, from a ceiling louver, put the face in proper perspective.

That was the last "problem" of



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL at Washington, D. C.

Others, including Chief Justice William Howard Taft and John Hay, Lincoln's former secretary, won out and the river site was picked.

on how the states of the Union
get into the memorial design.

The 36 doric columns represent the 36 states at the time of Lincoln's death; at the attic level,

Continued from the First Page

GAS PROBE
Continued from the First Page

them carrying the bank's estimated \$35,000—ran off and left Herman (Chick) Maxey, 52, hold-
ing a gun that wouldn't shoot and
civilians, Maxey didn't know was
that his getaway car was useless.
It was towed away after the ex-

peters said later the pistol was loaded with wrong-size cartridges that never would have fired. Strange happenings in the bank of the River Jordan, Veteran Arat was quickly rounded up by Mar- shall E. C. Glimson. They were waiting when Maxey completed his business.



Lincoln Statue before and after

... Correct lighting restored majesty

Distinguished Articles, Art Mark 'American Heritage'

AMERICAN HERITAGE. Edited by Bruce Catton. American Heritage Publishing Co. 120 pps. \$2.95.

The February issue of "the magazine of history" is highlighted by the first of a new series of articles by distinguished historians on "Times of Trial in American Statecraft." The series will deal with various episodes in our history when adoption or refusal of certain policies had a tremendous effect—for better or worse—on the course of first the Colonies and later the nation.

Richard B. Morris, Columbia University professor wrote the first article—"Benjamin Franklin's Grand Design." In it he tells of the Albany Plan of Union advocated by the great American statesman at a meeting of representatives of seven of the Colonies in 1754. Franklin's plan could have prevented the Revolution if it had been adopted; as it was, it helped provide a framework for the Articles of Confederation after the Colonies broke away from England.

Articles of Interest

Among the other interesting articles in the book are "The Hard-Luck Frigate," about the Constellation, America's oldest fighting ship; "How a Madman Helped Save the Colonies," concerning the odd way in which a siege of a vital frontier fort was lifted during the Revolution; "The Great Battle of Atlanta,"

which tells of a cyclorama in that city depicting the several bloody fights which led to the Union victory in the Civil War.

Also, "The Freeman Letters on George Washington," giving details on how historian Douglas Southall Freeman did his research on the first president, and "Light for Lincoln's Statue."

The last-named story concerns the money, time and scientific effort which had to be spent on rescuing from a grotesque fate the fine statue, by Daniel C. French, of the Civil War president which graces the beautiful Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

Engineering Problem

It seems that after the building was completed and dedicated in 1922, unforeseen complications in the form of glaring light reflected off the polished marble floor caused Lincoln's face to look white, frightened and almost inhuman. It was several years before engineers licked the problem and with stronger, variable ceiling lights, gave the statue its present majestic, peaceful aspect.

Fine illustrations, which have come to be a commonplace in this series, accompany all the articles. Many of the prints are in color and are worth the cost of the book by themselves. This Heritage meets the high standards set in previous issues and should be "must" reading for anyone interested in American history.

L. S.

QUAD-CITIANS AMONG 47 MILLION

Visitors To Lincoln's Shrine Set World Record

By HARVEY HOFFMAN
Staff Writer

The veneration of Americans for Abraham Lincoln, growing steadily through the years, is shared by millions throughout the civilized world.

And as a result the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. is the world's most visited shrine, according to Cong. Fred Schwengel, of the First Iowa district.

Sunday the nation will observe the 147th birthday anniversary of the famous president.

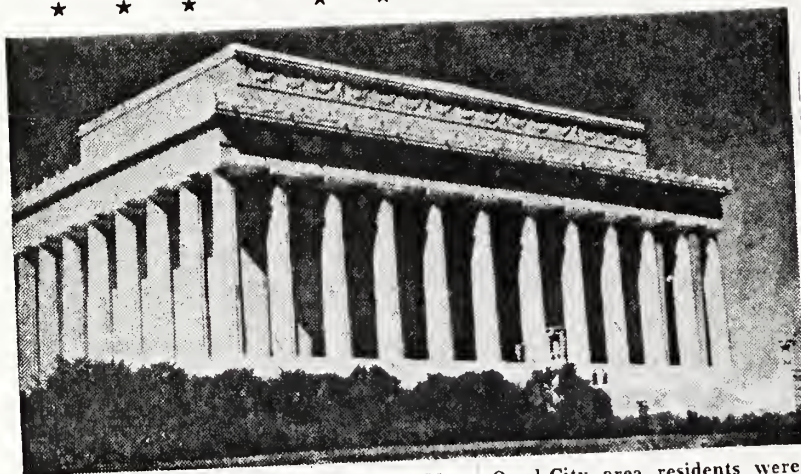
Cong. Schwengel, who will speak tonight in Mt. Pleasant at a Lincoln Day dinner, is a Lincoln student and recently was elected to membership on the board of the Lincoln Group in Washington.

Many Quad - City area residents have visited the Lincoln

shrine in the nation's capital, being among the 47 million who have paid tribute to the martyred president since the dedication of the memorial in 1922.

Schwengel recently interviewed the caretaker at the shrine and learned from him that two years ago over 1,600,000 persons were

(Continued on Page 3)



MOST POPULAR MEMORIAL — The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., is the most-visited shrine in the world today, according to Cong. Fred Schwengel of Davenport, a Lincoln student.

Many Quad-City area residents were among the 47 million persons who have visited the massive marble structure since it was dedicated in 1922.

THE DAILY TIMES

WESTERN ILLINOIS

Evening Edition of Davenport Newspapers, Inc.

EASTERN IOWA

DAVENPORT, IOWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1956

Abe Fools Gloomy Prophet, Avoids Swamp

By Martin S. Hayden

Washington.

DESPITE A shrewd old politician's prediction that it would be otherwise, Abraham Lincoln has gotten to his one hundred forty-seventh birthday without sinking into the "swamp."

The fact was so noted Saturday by the man who has the official job of collecting past and present lore on the Lincoln Memorial and setting right the myths about the world's biggest statue that Washington cab drivers peddle to gullible tourists.

Leonard J. Furbie, historian for the National Capital Parks, reported also that in the 34 years since the memorial's dedication 45 million visitors have been counted through its doors and looked upon a Lincoln countenance freed from the grotesque shadows that so shocked the statue's sculptor when he first saw his completed work.

In a recent issue of the American Heritage Magazine Margaret French Cresson, daughter of sculptor Daniel Chester French, told the story of the reflected light that unexpectedly turned a face of "strength, pity and brooding understanding" into a "flat, white, frightened" mask.

It hadn't been that way when Mr. French worked the face in his studio, or when he labored with the Piccirilli brothers in New York carving the 28 blocks of Georgia marble into the statue of the Civil War President. But, in the spring of 1921, when Mr. French first saw the figure in the nearly completed Memorial Building, it was all "vitally and terribly wrong."

The reason was apparent: Glare thrown up from the polished marble floor and even more from the reflection pool in front wiped out intended shadows under the eyes, nose, mouth and hairline. The solution was difficult: General Electric Company engineers experimented for days with the model in Mr. French's studio and finally designed a system of cunningly-hidden lights that, from a ceiling louver, put the face in proper perspective.

That was the last "problem" of the Lincoln Memorial but others had gone before:

First, there was the matter of money. Like the Washington Monument, the project began as a private effort authorized in an 1867 Congressional incorporation of the "Lin-



Lincoln Memorial . . . Shadows okay now.

coln Memorial Association." The private collection failed and, as it had to do in the Washington case, Congress in 1911 directed a go-ahead with Government funds.

There was the problem of where to put the memorial. Separate opinions favored sites on the road to Gettysburg, outside Arlington Cemetery, on Meridian Hill in Northwest Washington and on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home. A potent voice of the day—that of House Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon—favored any one of the choices over the present site on the Potomac and in line with the axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

"It'll sink right into that swampland and the statue will get a fever that'll shake it down," Uncle Joe opined. Others, including Chief Justice William Howard Taft and John Hay, Lincoln's former secretary, won out and the river site was picked.

North American Newspaper Alliance.

Lincoln Memorial Is Still Afloat Despite Politician's Dire Fears

By MARTIN S. HAYDEN
North American Newspaper Alliance
Washington, D. C.—Despite a shrewd old politician's prediction that it would be otherwise, Abraham Lincoln has passed his 147th birthday without sinking into the "swamp."

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All 'Vitaly Wrong'

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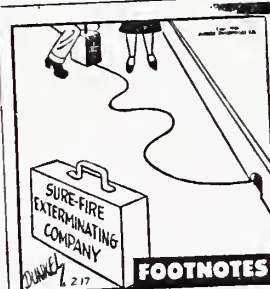
"It'll sink right into that swampland and the statue will get a fever that'll shake it down," Uncle Joe opined.

Its Walls Tilt

Furbee has other little known "facts" about the memorial:

All four of its walls and its doric columns tilt, from the bottom in; far from being noticeable, the tilt was architect Henry Bacon's answer to an optical illusion that creates a top bulge on other similar buildings.

The knowing cab driver informed. Turn to *STATUE*, page 3, col. 6



"Aren't you being a bit too sure fire?"

Statue

From page 1, column 3

mation that the "architects put in one step in the climb to the monument for each year of Lincoln's life is just a story; first off, there are 58 steps and Lincoln died at the age 56.

The uninformed also get mixed on how the states of the Union get into the memorial design. The 36 doric columns represent the 36 states at the time of Lincoln's death; at the attic level, however, are plaques naming all 48 states.

The memorial cost just under \$3,000,000 (including the extra appropriation for the changed lighting). The statue cost \$88,400 and weighs 150 tons. Original plans to make the statue 10 feet high from base to tip of the seated figure's head was junked when tests in French's studio showed it would be dwarflike in the giant memorial building. The result is a statue 20 feet high of a Lincoln who, if he should stand, would be 28 feet tall.

Flanked by walls bearing stone inscriptions of his Gettysburg address and his second inaugural address, the statue has above it a Lincolnesque statement from the pen of author Royal Cortissoz:

"In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

Of those words Chief Justice Taft on the 1922 dedication day said: "One couldn't improve on them."

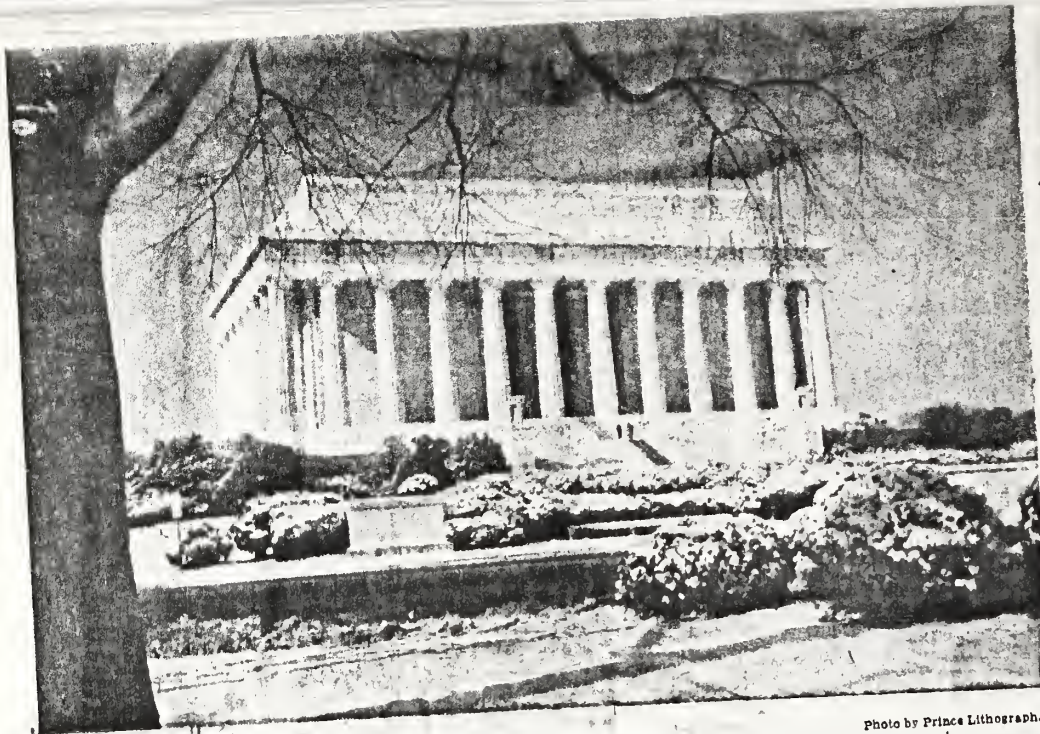


Photo by Prince Lithograph, Inc.

Lincoln Memorial, after a recent snowstorm, is pretty as a color picture postcard

One Goes Back Weekly

35-Year-Old Shrine Visited by 49 Millions

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

"In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

Nearly every week, no matter what the weather, guards at the Lincoln Memorial have noticed the elderly man slowly climb the steps and stand silently before the statue of Abraham Lincoln.

They don't know his name. The legend is that he has been coming there since the Memorial was opened May 30, 1922. They say he must be in his nineties. No one knows for sure.

He comes, stands silently, and goes.

In a way, it is best for the elderly visitor to be nameless. He is a symbol of the more than 49 million persons who have come to the temple to show that the memory of Lincoln is enshrined forever in their hearts.

On that Memorial Day in 1922 when the shrine was dedicated, William Howard Taft gave it to President Warren Harding for the American people as "a shrine at which all can worship . . . a sacred refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

For millions of visitors, the white marble memorial has been a shrine and refuge.

More persons — 49,375,207 through last year — have visited the Lincoln Memorial than any other monument in the Nation's Capital, a city of monuments.

Among them is the elderly man who comes weekly. There is also the Congressman, who goes to the Lincoln shrine each time he returns to Washington from a trip and rereads the Gettysburg and the Second Inaugural Addresses inscribed

on the walls flanking the heroic statue.

"It gives me a lift," he explained very simply to a guard recently.

More than a half-century elapsed before the Nation erected the memorial to the uncommon man who became one of its greatest Presidents.

The first drive for a monument came just two years after Lincoln's assassination.

Bruce Catton writes of Lincoln's foreign policy in the Outlook Section. Page E1

The story of Lincoln's last birthday is in Parade Magazine Section.

David C. Mearns, an expert on Lincoln, points to the Civil War President's love of the theater. Page B1.

There was much talk, but the plans fell through. The years passed. It wasn't until February, 1911, that Congress created the Lincoln Memorial Commission with former President Taft as chairman.

Commission members chose a site—then a swamp—in Potomac Park against the advice of House Speaker Joe Cannon, who warned that "the material ague from these mosquitoes will shake it to pieces."

There the monument stands now, its white marble set off against a circular green lawn 1200 feet in diameter. It is

See LINCOLN, Page A15, Col 1

LINCOLN—From Pg. 1

Lincoln's Shrine Draws 49 Millions in 35 Years

neither temple, palace nor tomb, yet partake of all of these.

The architectural lines are classical, based on the Parthenon, the temple of the Goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens. Within the classical framework, the Memorial motif symbolizes the Union of the States, for which Lincoln gave his "last full measure of devotion" as those lying in Arlington Cemetery just over the Potomac.

Surrounding the walls of the Memorial Hall is a colonnade of 44-foot-high Doric columns, representing the 36 states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. On the attic walls above the colon-

nade are inscribed the names of the 48 states that comprise the Union now.

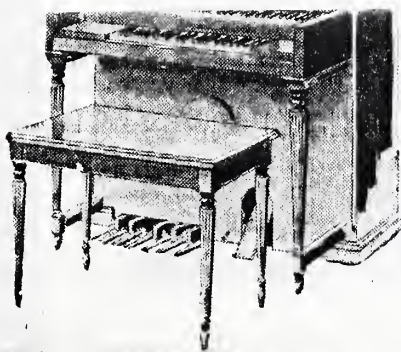
The Memorial has had its critics. Some have said a "cold Greek temple" was incongruous as a shrine to a man of Lincoln's warmth. But those who visit the Memorial usually come in hushed reverence. "It is as if they feel Lincoln's presence," the guards say.

And finally, they come to the statue of the Great Emancipator himself. It is Lincoln, the War President. He looks eastward toward the Capitol Dome. The gentleness, power and determination of the man has been caught not only in the face but the hands which grip the massive chair.

Sculptor Daniel Chester French designed the 19-foot seated statue. A family of Italian stonecutters—father and six sons named Piccirilli—carved it out of 28 blocks of Georgia white marble over 4 years.

Here visitors stand silent before the statue and read the inscription above: "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
*** Sunday, February 10, 1957 A 3



The Rambler

The Nation's Most Popular Monument

The Lincoln Memorial is more a feeling than a monument of stone. It is a personal feeling, carried away in almost embarrassed secrecy. It is a surprise to learn later that others share it.

A description of the horrors of an atomic bombing of Washington, printed a few years ago in a national magazine, vividly portrayed what could happen in such an attack. It told of the dead and maimed, and of the terrifying destruction in the center of the city.

But the fact that the blast toppled the statue of Lincoln onto its face, in this fictional construction of what might happen, struck closer to many than the cold figures totaling the victims. Even the possibility was an affront to the 42 million who have paid homage there since the memorial was dedicated 39 years ago.

There is no ban on hats within the memorial, but men bare their heads. There is no ban on normal speaking, but a voice above a whisper is seldom heard. The fact that men feel called upon to remove their hats and speak in low tones explains in part the serenity they carry away.

FURTHER BACK, by way of explanation, is the 10 years of care which went into fashioning the monument. The men who worked on it seemed as dedicated as Mr. Lincoln himself.

The architect, Henry Bacon, discarded plan after plan until he designed an edifice considered fitting. The sculptor, Daniel Chester French, went through the same tortuous procedure in drafting the design for the statue. In New York, the Piccirilli brothers—six of them—labored four years carving the Georgia marble from Mr. French's plaster model.

The memorial, completed and dedicated in 1922, took longer to build than major Government buildings today. The intensity and zeal with which Mr. French worked resulted in nervous exhaustion shortly before the monument was completed, and he went abroad for two years.

When he returned, and saw it for the first time, he was angry with the lighting. It caused his work to take on a sometimes frightened, sometimes dour, appearance. For another two years he battled the custodians of the memorial, and was successful in having the lighting changed into what it is today.

The care with which these men worked was rewarded. The Lincoln Memorial has been, almost from the first, the most popular monument in the Nation, outdistancing by far other monuments in the number of annual visitors.

And most of the visitors, when they leave, take away a feeling of personal affinity unequaled toward any other monument of stone.

THOSE IN charge of the memorial have, since 1938, kept a count of the number who climb the 58 steps, but there is no distinction between new visitors and those who come back again and again.

The statue has been described in many ways. One youngster tried to climb its mammoth base, and, when he was admonished by his mother, replied:

"I didn't mean to be undignified. I was just going to climb onto his lap. He looks so lonesome."

A 14-year-old boy, visiting the memorial for the first time, paused after he had climbed a third of the steps.

"There must be a thousand," he said to a smaller boy with him. "I'll count them on the way back."

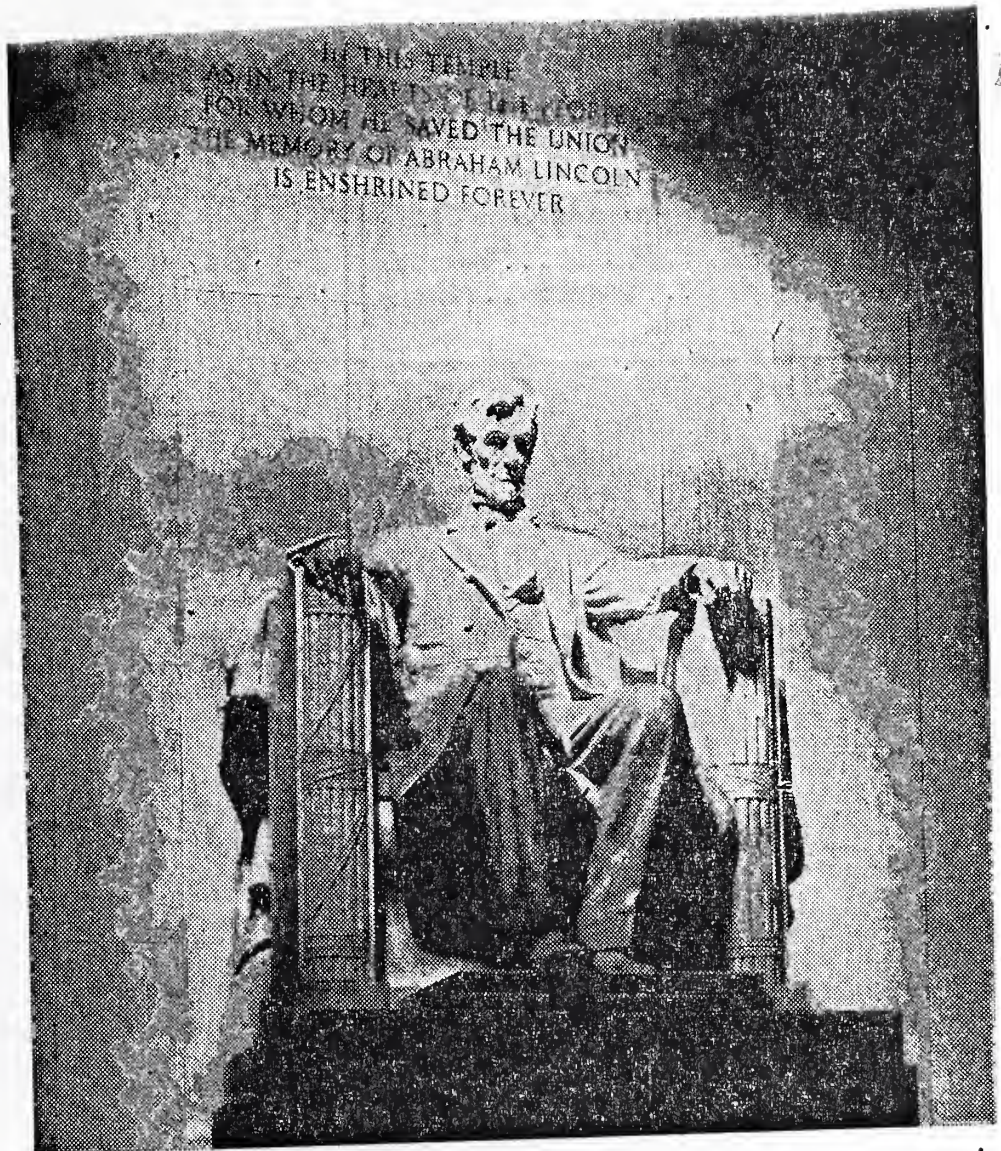
When they returned, the smaller boy asked, "How many?"

"I forgot to count," the 14-year-old said, embarrassed, and darted off toward the automobile in which he had come.

He is of the type who comes for a visit and returns for a pilgrimage, and makes the prosaic phrase that the Nation's monuments belong to the people seem no longer prosaic.

Rambling . . .

A young lady, about 6 years old, dressed in her Sunday finery on a recent rainy day, probably never did learn whether it had stopped raining. She kept trying to extend a hand from beneath the large umbrella she carried, trying to feel for raindrops. But each time she'd reach out, the umbrella, carried in the other hand, automatically moved over, too, to cover the extended hand. . . .



The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, a place of brooding reverence, is visited by more Americans yearly than any shrine in Washington.

Abe Lincoln Said It--

[Abraham Lincoln's writings and sayings combine in high degree the qualities of deep thought and poetic insight, homespun humor and acid criticism. Americans know well, and revere, the Gettysburg address, the second inaugural speech and some excerpts from the Douglas debates. Now part of a splendid literary heritage, they are worthy to stand beside many masterpieces of English, and are far superior to state utterances in any language. We give a small sampling of Lincoln's less well known expressions, showing his wise and crusty appraisal of human values and situations.—Editor.]

(OVER)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1968

Stalactites Found Growing Under Lincoln Memorial

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Stalactites and stalagmites are growing under the Lincoln Memorial.

The Department of the Interior said today, the eve of Lincoln's Birthday, that the formations, known about for four or five years, were in the cavern formed by the foundations of the monument. The cavern is an open space under the monument that contains a series of cement and steel columns.

A spokesman for the Interior Department described the dripstones as "unique because they are out of place; but you wouldn't think they were too much in a cavern."

These dripstones are formed when water seeps through the foundation of the memorial, accumulating calcium carbonate as it passes through small cracks in the stone.

Some of the formations are growing quite fast. The memorial was completed in 1923, and some of the stalactites are more than five feet long. The width is usually less than a half inch. This "unusual growth rate" was explained by the Interior Department as probably resulting from "air drafts contributing to increased speed of water evaporation."

When asked if there were



Maurice Sullivan, a naturalist with the National Park Service, examining stalactites under Lincoln Memorial.



National Park Service
Stalactite, top center, and stalagmite growing toward each other. Keys, at left, indicate their relative size.

stalactites and stalagmites under other monuments, a spokesman said that he

"heard there may be some under the Jefferson Memorial."

Pointers for Fun

Cave-Like Stalactites Grow Under Memorial

By BOB TONSING SR.
Travel Editor

One of the nation's leading tourist lures is the majestic marble structure in Washington, D.C., dedicated 46 years ago this May to honor the man credited with saving the Union from destruction in the Civil War.

Hundreds of thousands of persons each year trudge up the two flights of stairs to the Lincoln Memorial, and to read his immortal words from the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural Address.

Few, if any, of the visitors realize that just a few feet below them, within the underground concrete foundation of the Lincoln Memorial, is a scene reminiscent of the world's scenic caverns.

SCIENTISTS of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service and the Geological Survey report that stalactites — deposits of calcium carbonate normally found in caves — are growing down from the foundation ceiling. Rising to meet them from the foundation floor are stubby stalagmites a few inches high.

Geologists describe the stalactites as "icicle-white and ranging in length from a few inches to five feet or more. Their diameters generally are less than an inch, and most of them are a half inch or less. A few of the stalactites have grown sufficiently long to connect with their corresponding stalagmites, forming a continuous mineral link between ceiling and floor."

ALTHOUGH the growth rate no doubt varies from year to year in proportion to rainfall seepage, and from place to place beneath the Memorial, some stalactites appear to be growing at an average of more than an inch a year.

Explaining the process that forms the "dripstone" features, geologist William



DROP BY DROP

... Stalagmite builds ...

Newman of the Geological Survey said, "The stalactites and stalagmites here form in a manner similar to those found in natural caverns in many parts of the world. Water, carrying calcium carbonate in solution, percolates through cracks in the concrete slab and support works upon which the Memorial rests."

"AS THE WATER drips along the cracks and evaporates, calcium carbonate is deposited around the margin of the drop in the form of a ring. Successive drops make additional minute deposits which grow downward to form a hollow tube. If a stalactite is sliced into discs, the cross sections show concentric growth rings

that resemble the layered structure of an onion."

The source of the calcium carbonate, Newman said, is difficult to pin down, but there are several possibilities: the marble flooring and the trim of the memorial itself, or the mortar used in its construction; the concrete forming the massive underground foundations, or the cement matrix of the cobbled steps and walkway.

OFFICIALS have indicated that there is little likelihood the "cave" area under the Memorial will be opened to sightseers in the foreseeable future.

It was nearly 70 years after Lincoln's death that the Memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1922. It seemed as if the passing of several generations was necessary before his true greatness could be established in history and a fitting tribute fashioned.

The first organized effort to erect a monument to Lincoln in Washington occurred two years after his assassination. Congress in 1867 approved incorporation of the Lincoln Monument Association, but its public appeal for funds failed.

THERE WERE numerous later efforts to promote a memorial, but it was not until February of 1911 that Congress passed the legislation that assured it. The act provided for a "commission to secure plans and designs for a memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

In January of 1913 Congress approved architects' drawings and the site in Potomac Park. Ground was broken Feb. 12, 1914, and the cornerstone laid a year later.

Daniel Chester French designed and made the model for the statue of the seated Lincoln, representing him as the War President. If he were standing, the statue would be 28 feet tall. Extreme width of the statue, including the drapery over the chair, is the same as its height — 19 feet.

over →



GEOLOGISTS VIEW GROWING 'CURTAIN'

... Stalactites hang from ceiling ...

THE PICCIRILLI brothers carved the stone in their New York studio out of 28 blocks of Georgia white marble. French personally assisted them in the four-year task.

The statue rests on an oblong pedestal of Tennessee marble 10 feet, 3 inches high, 18 feet, 1 inch wide, and 19 feet, 2 inches deep at the base. This in turn rests on a platform of Tennessee marble.

The building is 257 feet long and 187 feet, 4 inches wide. Its height is 80 feet above the top of the foundation. The central chamber where Lincoln is seated measures 74 by 58 feet.

THE INTERIOR walls are of Indiana limestone. The ceiling, 60 feet above the floor, includes bronze girders ornamented with laurel and oak leaves. Panels between the girders are Alabama marble saturated with paraffin to produce translucency. The floor and the wall base are pink Tennessee marble.

The two murals on the north and south walls represent allegorical principles of conduct and thought evident in Lincoln's life. Painted by Jules Guerin, each mural is 60 feet long and 12 feet high.

THE MURAL above the Gettysburg Address on the south wall features an Angel of Truth freeing a slave. On the left and right groups represent Justice and Immortality. The mural above the Second Inaugural Address on the north wall features the unity of North and South. On the left and right groups represent Fraternity and Charity.

The memorial building cost nearly \$3 million and the statue \$38,400.

Administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, the Memorial is open daily from 8 a.m. to midnight, closing only on Christmas Day.



[UPI Telephoto]

Tribute to Lincoln

President Nixon leaves Lincoln memorial after placing wreath on 160th anniversary of the Civil war President's birth. Sgt. John E. Davidson of Memphis, Tenn., the wreath bearer, is behind Nixon. Hundreds of tourists, many of them children, witnessed ceremony honoring the Great Emancipator.

(Story on page 18)

LINCOLN DAY CEREMONIES LED BY NIXON

BY JAMES YUENGER

(Picture on back page)

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 12—President Nixon led the nation in marking Lincoln's birthday today with the traditional wreath-laying visit by the President to the Lincoln memorial.

The marine band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a military honor guard stood at attention as Nixon laid a wreath of red, white, and blue carnations at the base of the brooding statue of the slain 16th President.

Nixon Doesn't Speak

Then Nixon and about 500 other visitors to the memorial stood quietly in the chilly air under gray skies as a marine bugler blew "taps." The President did not speak.

The ceremony also included a reading of the Gettysburg Address by Sen. Charles Mathias [R., Md.].

Nixon shook hands with dignitaries and with several of the spectators before returning to the White House. Many of them wished him luck on his coming trip to Europe.

Memorial Visitors Increase

The National Park Service reported that the average of 3,000 daily visitors to the Lincoln memorial in February was sharply increased today by visits by several school classes.

Elsewhere in Washington the day was marked by a public reading entitled "An Hour with Lincoln" by Russell Berry, National Park Service historian.

NID

New In Dentistry

VOL. 9 NO. 2

FEBRUARY 1969



Lincoln Memorial, Near 50, Showing Signs of Hard Wear

By Robert F. Levey
Washington Post Staff Writer

It is nearly two score and 10 years now since President Harding and 200,000 souls sang, blessed, prayed and ribbon-cut the Lincoln Memorial into existence.

Today, there will be similar ceremonies. There will be a band, an invocation, speeches, a color guard, even a parade by the National Socialist White Peoples Party.

But the old building is not the same. Because of weather, because of a lack of facilities and mostly because of time, the Lincoln Memorial at 50 is conceded to be something of a crisis.

The physical signs of its age are obvious.

In an hour's walk around and through the memorial yesterday, it was found that the mortar that should be between the wide front steps is mostly missing. The edges of the marble blocks around the memorial's perimeter are chipped and cracked. The roof needs a new layer of tar and gravel. National Capital Parks officials said, and the entire memorial needs cleaning.

On top of all that, the memorial logged 2,330,693 visitors last year, the lowest annual total since the early '60s and 40 per cent below the 3.9 million logged just two years earlier.

The parking problem around and beside the memorial is described by an NCP official as serious. Public transit to the memorial, other than cabs and tourmobiles, does not exist. Around the grounds, there is only one public phone, one rest room for each sex, and one small snack trailer.

Dick Volpe, NCP chief of maintenance, insists that "there isn't a thing wrong with the Lincoln Memorial. Like any building that's open to the weather over the years, it needs maintenance. (But it is) not in any more danger of falling over than you are of falling out of your chair."

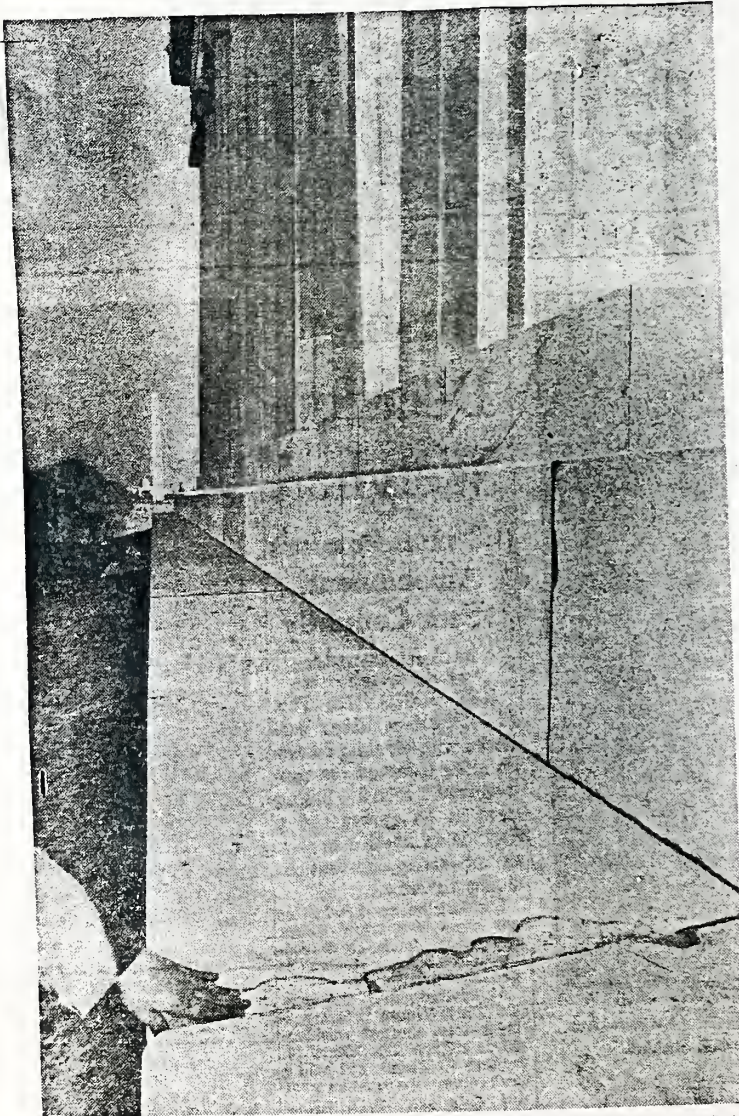
Jack Fish, acting director of NCP, added that his department plans to spend \$200,000 in 1972 on cleaning and remortaring. At the same time, Fish said, NCP is experimenting with colorless preservatives that could

be spread over both interior and exterior marble.

Attendance figures appear to be rising. According to NCP, January, 1972, attendance was 79,920—almost 20,000 above the previous January.

"We should be on the way back," said Earl Kittleman, a department spokesman.

"The threat of demonstrations and the economics of the last couple of years may be the reasons for the lower attendance. But I think the January figures speak for themselves."



By Jim McNamara—The Washington Post

Visible signs of deterioration, such as these cracks, mark the Lincoln Memorial.

Beside being Washington's most popular tourist attraction, despite the drop of the last two years, the Lincoln Memorial easily has the most bizarre history among Washington memorials.

It was built where it was built over the objections of every member of the 1911 committee chosen to pick a site. House Speaker Joseph Cannon, among others, was afraid of malaria from flies on the nearby swamps. But the West Potomac Park site, according to the press of the time, was the only site the committee could compromise on.

The building was the first Washington memorial to have a loudspeaker system. It also was the only federal government building to be fired upon here during World War II—by a U.S. Army sentry, who lost control of his machine gun and accidentally sprayed four rounds at the main entrance.

It was the only memorial to have indoor floodlights installed at the request of a sculptor. The artist was Daniel Chester French, who sculpted the statue of the seated Lincoln inside. The floodlights were installed to counteract the reflection of daylight off the marble interior floor, which French insisted was casting ruinous shadows on his Lincoln.

Today's commemorative ceremonies at the memorial actually are three months early, for the building was dedicated on May 30, 1922, not on Lincoln's Birthday.

The ceremonies, which begin at noon, will instead observe what would have been Lincoln's 163d birthday. Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.) will represent President Nixon, and Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke will recite the Gettysburg Address.

In May, on the Memorial's birthday, there will be another ceremony. "By then," Fish said, "we hope we have some of the problems solved."

Who Wrote Widely-Read Lincoln Inscription?

By William Delaney
Washington Star Staff Writer

Let us now praise Royal Cortissoz.
Who?

Royal Cortissoz (kor-TEE-suz), art critic of the New York Tribune and later the Herald Tribune from 1931 until his death in 1948.

What on earth for?

Royal Cortissoz is the unsung author of one of the best-known and most moving phrases ever carved in monumental Washington:

**IN THIS TEMPLE,
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM
LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER**

In a highly unremarkable Washington lunchroom one noontime last week, someone remembered that it was Jefferson's birthday, and the conversation drifted

into Mr. Jefferson, his fine phrases, his memorial here.

"Very nice, very nice," agreed one woman. "But my favorite line is the one above Lincoln's statue in his memorial."

"If whoever wrote it — some bureaucrat, I suppose — could get a dollar for every tear it's wrung from visitors, he'd be a millionaire many times over."

But who, we all wondered, wrote it?

A CHECK OF VARIOUS Washington guidebooks — including the massive 1937 WPA book — offered no clues at all. The books were full of data about the cubic feet of marble in the Lincoln Memorial, its architect, the sculptor.

"The inscription above the statue reads," they invariably read, but no author is given. It is as if the chiseled generator of so much emotion, the simple phrase that explains why America chose to erect all this neo-Grecian splendor to the memory of a gaunt and homely Illinois lawyer, had simply tumbled from heaven, or mysteriously oozed out of the blocks of limestone during buffing.

Old newspaper clippings about the memorial, which was dedicated in 1922, were no more helpful.

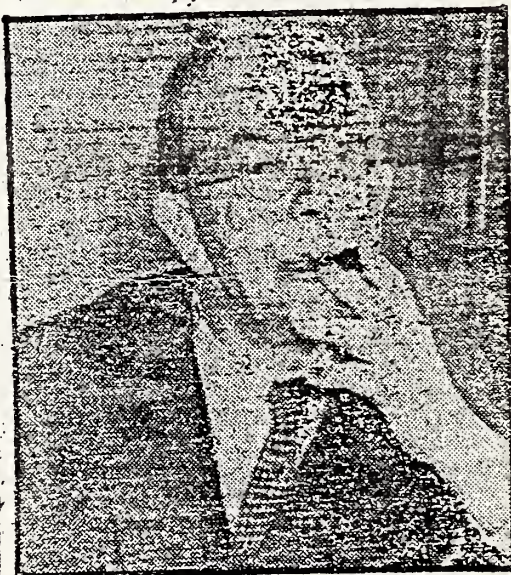
A phone call to the chief information officer of National Capital Parks elicited the information that Museum Press Inc. has published an illustrated booklet about the memorial entitled "In This Temple . . .," but no immediate answer as to who wrote that line. The information officer promised to investigate. A few minutes later he called back.

"It's here in the booklet I mentioned, on page 14. Royal Cortissoz. I'll spell it

Cortissoz, it turns out, was a Brooklyn boy whose English-born father was of Spanish descent (hence, perhaps, the dualities in his son's names).

AFTER WORKING FOR one of the nation's top architectural firms, McKim, Mead & White, young Cortissoz melded

See LINCOLN, D-2



Royal Cortissoz, from the National
Cyclopedia of American Biography.

LINCOLN

Continued From D-1

his interests in art, journalism and literature as art critic for the Tribune. He also served as literary editor of the paper from 1897, when he married Tribune literary critic Ellen M. Hutchinson, until 1913.

As an art critic, he was a highly knowledgeable traditionalist who, unfortunately for his reputation today, had no use for Picasso or Matisse or most of the other figures of his time who are now considered masters.

A bespectacled bon vivant who smoked cigars, published a host of books (mostly on art and artists, but including a slim volume on his experiences as a golfer), traveled widely, lectured on art at Ivy League colleges, he was, for all his Republican-Episcopal conservatism, not totally hidebound.

"There is nothing in the Metropolitan Museum more beautiful than Rembrandt's 'Old Woman Cutting Her Nails,'" he once declared, for the artist had wrought beauty out of what seemed a mundane, even disgusting subject.

Cortissoz had many friends — artists (Whistler, St. Gaudens, La Farge), writers (Henry Adams), university presidents, and architects.

ONE OF HIS architect friends was Henry Bacon, who designed, among other things, the Lincoln Memorial.

According to Charles Atherton, secretary of the Commission on Fine Arts here, Cortissoz wrote one of Atherton's predecessors on Jan. 28, 1938, apparently in response to a query about how he came to write the inscription.

Bacon "was a close friend of mine," Cortissoz explained, "and I wrote many inscriptions for public monuments of his designing. But he would say to me, 'Save yourself up for the most important of them all, the one for the Lincoln Memorial.'"

"To my knowledge," says Atherton, "the inscription was never a part of the design for the memorial," at least according to Fine Arts Commission records.

But it was there in the private visions of Bacon and Cortissoz, who successfully defended it when objections were raised by some dignitaries who studied it before its carving — a group that included President Warren G. Harding and Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

INTERESTINGLY, the same WPA guidebook that overlooked Cortissoz' contribution to the Lincoln Memorial mentions him as the author of considerably less-quotable phrases on the facade of the Commerce Department building.

What he was paid for his sideline career as a monument-inscriber — if anything — is unknown. He does not appear to have died a millionaire.

The Herald Tribune, in its front-page obituary of Cortissoz, yammered on and on about his philosophy of art. Not until you turn to the continuation on an inside page and read through another whole column about him do you learn:

"He wrote inscriptions for monuments and war memorials in Washington and other parts of the nation. Of all his writings" — and one correctly, sadly senses that this includes all his life's heft of art criticism — "he was most proud of the inscription graven in the wall behind the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington."

He left no survivors.

BUT HE DID LEAVE all Americans — and us Washingtonians, especially — with a single, eternal sentence that sums up the stark simplicity, grandeur and emotion that the memory of one of our greatest figures evokes. The sentence itself is graven in our heritage, along with those of Lincoln.

So, for at least a split-second in the Impressionist-flecked colors of this bicentennial springtime, let us now praise a forgotten art critic from Manhattan.

"I have written millions of words for my paper and in books," Cortissoz said in that 1938 letter to the Fine Arts Commission, "but I care most for those few above the statue (of Lincoln). I am a modest man, but I confess that I have always wished that my name might in some way be associated with them."

Let us now praise Royal Cortissoz.

Alert Architect Helps Preserve Memorial Design

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Primarily as a result of the efforts of a North Carolina architect, Alaska and Hawaii will not be included with the 48 other states whose names are inscribed around the upper portion of the Lincoln Memorial.

But it is not because the architect, Leslie N. Boney, has anything against the two states. Rather, it is because he is an admirer of Henry Bacon, the memorial's designer.

When Mr. Boney learned that the Senate had passed a bill authorizing the Interior Department "to inscribe on the walls of such memorial, at an appropriate place in a manner and style consistent with the existing inscriptions of the names of the 48 states, the names of the states of Alaska and Hawaii," he came to Washington to try to avert passage of the bill in the House of Representatives.

Implications of Wording

A spokesman for the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, which studied the bill, agreed with Mr. Boney's interpretation of the wording that such an alteration would have involved somehow rearranging the names of the states on two sides of the memorial and chiseling in the names of Alaska and Hawaii.

In a telephone interview from his office in Wilmington, Mr. Boney compared this to repainting a flag in a picture of George Washington crossing the Delaware to depict 50 instead of 13 stars.

"An artist created something and I don't think we ought to mess with it," he said. "The way the bill was written, in my opinion, it tied someone's hands into doing something that would be a great desecration to this memorial."

After Mr. Boney testified before the subcommittee in September that such a plan would ruin the architectural purity of the monument as Bacon designed it, Representative John F. Seiberling, Democrat of Ohio who is a member of the subcommittee, inspected the memorial and concluded that Mr. Boney had a point.

Architect Is Elated

"Mr. Seiberling, bless his heart, seemed to appreciate my point of view," Mr. Boney said.

The names of the 36 states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's Presidency are depicted in raised letters above the columns on all four sides of the memorial. The names of the first 48 states are engraved on the walls above. They are arranged symmetrically so that there are equal numbers on the front and rear and similarly on the two sides.

As a result of Mr. Boney's efforts, President Ford signed an amended version of the bill that directs the Secretary of the Interior to study other ways in which the two states can be appropriately commemorated at the Lincoln Memorial. Any recommendation must be appraised by the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Confident that in the long run they will be recognized in some way at the Lincoln Memorial, the Alaska and Hawaii Congressional delegations do not appear to be bitter about the course of events.

"We certainly don't want to ruin the symmetrical value of the memorial," said an aide to Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska.

Alaska, Hawaii Inch Their Way to Wall Of Lincoln Memorial

By Paul Hodge

Washington Post Staff Writer

A controversial 10-year campaign by the congressmen from Alaska and Hawaii to have their states' names emblazoned on the Lincoln Memorial won crucial support last week when the Commission of Fine Arts approved a plan to chisel the names on the marble entrance walls.

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) has opposed that plan in particular as a kind of graffiti that would desecrate the nation's most visited and revered monument.

Under a 1976 resolution of Congress, the National Park Service was ordered to "commemorate" the two newest states in some way at the Lincoln Memorial. Cutting the names into the memorial's front wall is but one of a half dozen plans proposed by the Park Service.

Other proposals include chiseling the names of all the states on the monument steps and honoring Alaska and Hawaii with a pair of 50-foot flag poles at the entrance to the memorial, a pair of large fountains near the foot of the Reflecting Pool, or a simple bronze plaque. The plaque is the proposal favored unofficially by some Park Service officials and officially by the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee, formed in 1976 to monitor the multitude of Washington memorials and monuments. The pair of fountains were included in the original design for the memorial but later were eliminated.

Whatever plan is chosen also must be approved by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCP) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as by the Commission of Fine Arts. The proposed Lincoln Memorial changes are expected to go before NCP and the advisory council later this spring.

Like many federal buildings around Washington, the memorial was inscribed around its top with the names of the states at the time of the building's completion in 1922. Underneath, above the monument's 36 columns, are the names of the 36 states at the time of Lincoln's death.

Chiseling yet another row of state names into the memorial, or even just the names Alaska and Hawaii, for no other reason than to note that Alaska and Hawaii are now states is not only absurd, according to former AIA board member Leslie N. Boney Jr., but would "desecrate this magnificent memorial."

The Wilmington, N.C., architect, whose position was officially adopted by the AIA in 1976, said this week, "The memorial is a work of art. It

should not be messed with . . . just as the painting of Washington and his troops crossing the Delaware with a 13-star flag should not be repainted to show 50 stars."

Boney said Hawaii and Alaska "don't need to have their names on the Lincoln Memorial to prove they're part of the union." There are perhaps dozens of buildings around the nation's capital that list state names, including the Library of Congress, says Boney. "Are we to change them all?"

Alaska already has asked to change the Washington Monument, where the inside is lined with memorial stones from every state and territory except Alaska. A Park Service spokesman said Alaskan officials inquired about two years ago if they could put an Alaskan stone in the Washington Monument.

"We were receptive to the idea, and sent them the dimensions and kind of stone we might accept," said local Park Service official Joe Ronsisvalle.

The 195 Washington Monument stones were donated between 1848 and 1936 by states, cities, foreign countries, Sunday school classes, firemen, Indian tribes and even individuals from as far away as China. A moratorium on such stones ended the odd assortment of gifts.

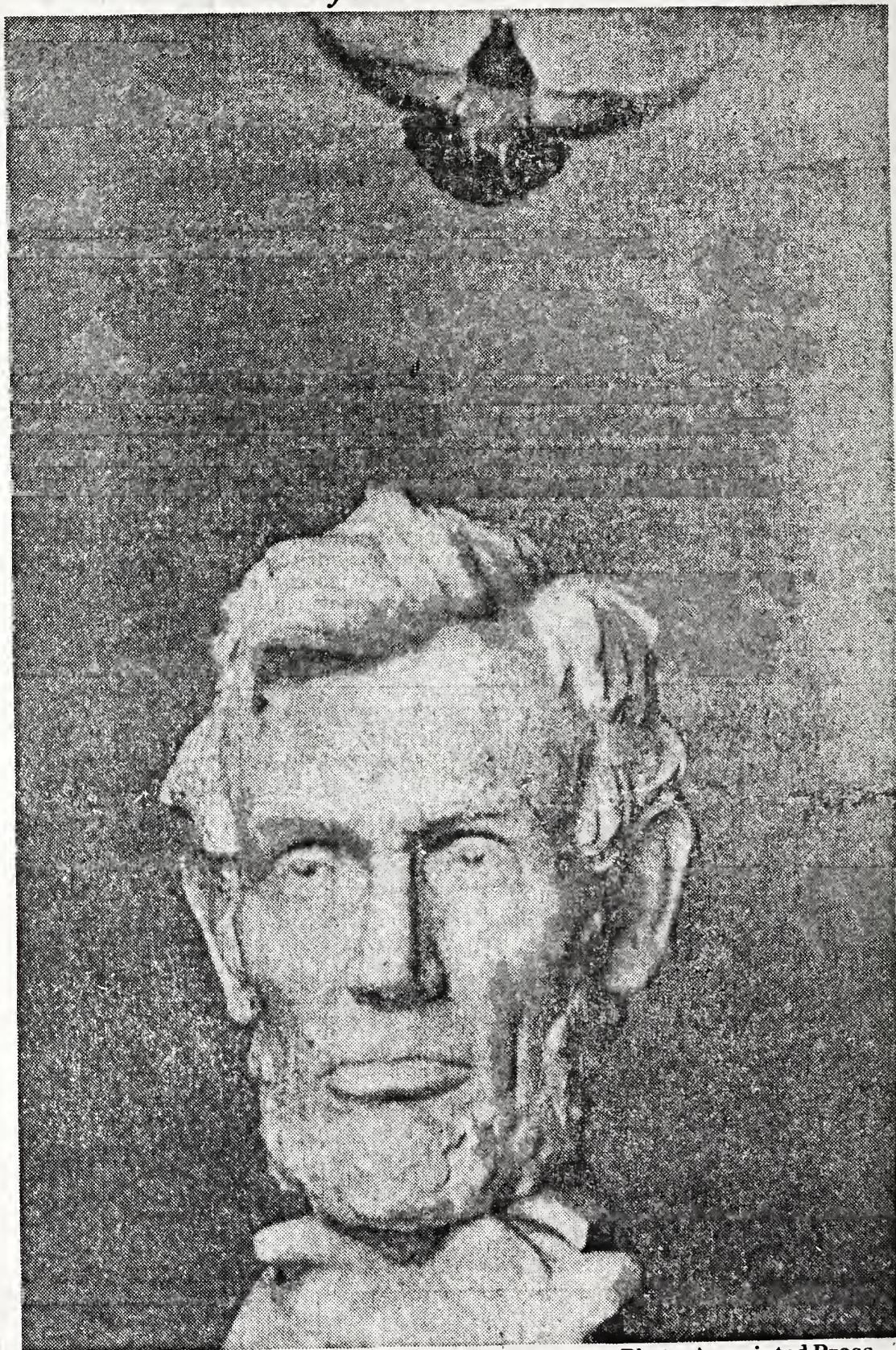
Except for Boney and the AIA, few voices have been raised in defense of the Lincoln Memorial. Some Park Service officials are concerned not only about "commemorating" Hawaii and Alaska at the memorial but for the precedent of adding names every time a new state may be created. "Do we add more flag poles or fountains or chisel new names on the walls if the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or Guam become states?" asked one official, who requested anonymity.

The Park Service, custodian of most of the nation's major federal memorials and monuments, has so far taken no position on the Hawaii-Alaska issue, but the option it unofficially favors appears to be the bronze plaque.

In its description of the half-dozen alternatives, it calls the plaque "the most direct and economical means of fulfilling the intent" of the Congressional resolution. Such a plaque, which could be inside or outside the memorial, would explain the significance of the two series of state names already chiseled on the memorial and "note the subsequent statehood of Alaska and Hawaii."

Although Boney originally had opposed any changes to the monument, he said this week a plaque or perhaps some outdoor landscaping might be appropriate. "I'd heard talk of a flower garden or 50 trees . . . and both Alaska and Hawaii are outdoor states."

President's Day?



A pigeon cruises in for a rest atop the statue of Abraham Lincoln Friday at the Lincoln Memorial. Perhaps the

Photo: Associated Press
flight-weary Columbidae just wanted a bird's-eye view of the 173rd anniversary celebration of Lincoln's birth.

Abe Lincoln gets fresh-scrubbed look

By Judith Horstman
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Once a week, weather permitting, Abraham Lincoln gets a bath.

A workman clambers up the 19-foot-tall statue of the seated president at the Lincoln Memorial and gives him a good wash, with special attention to the shoulders and head where insects and bird droppings tend to accumulate.

Tourists are sometimes startled to see a live figure in the president's lap, but they have to be early risers. The clean-up

crew arrives before dawn, and is gone by 7:45 a.m.

Thomas Jefferson gets the same treatment in his nearby memorial.

The secret of the monuments' glistening white cleanliness is baby soap.

The only cleanser used on the marble memorials is Ivory Snow — 102 pounds of it on the statues and steps last year, said Bob Miller of the National Park Service, which supervises the maintenance of the nation's monuments. That's because detergents or harsh chemicals could damage the delicate marble, the shrubbery

landscaping or the stalactites.

Stalactites? Yes, said Miller. Under the Lincoln Memorial is a man-made cave 180 feet long and 50 feet high, part of the foundation that was dug down to bedrock when the monument was built in 1922.

Water dripping through the marble and concrete of the monument is picked up lime over the years, and created an underground garden of stalactites and stalagmites that the Park Service protects as a curiosity, Miller said.

The two presidents get steam-cleaned about once a year as well, which probably

makes them the cleanest public spots in Washington.

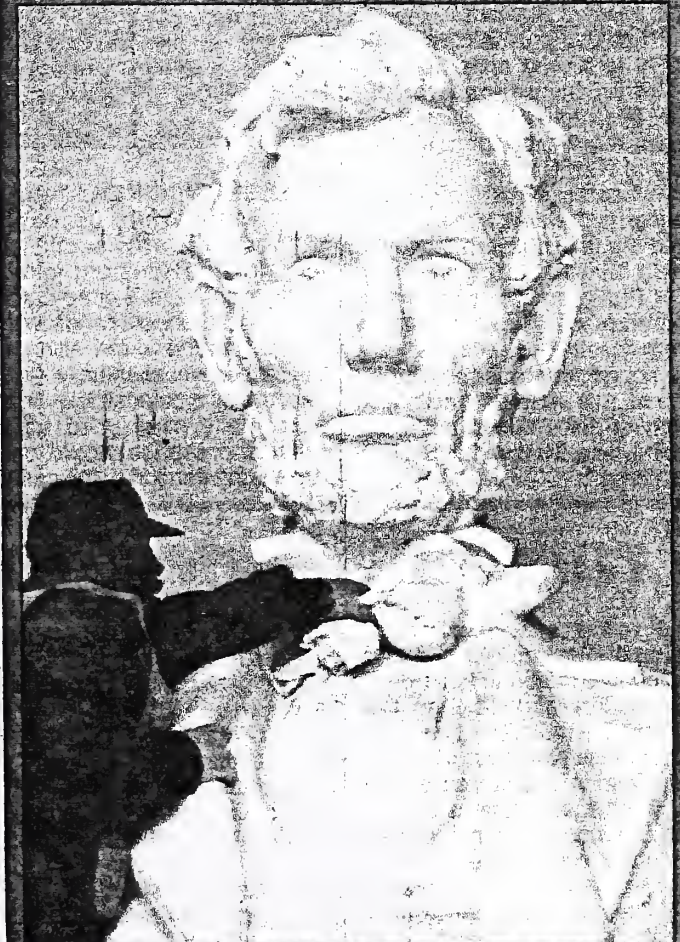
The 555-foot tall Washington Monument has the masonry on its Maryland marble exterior repointed every 25 years or so, when it may or may not get a washing.

The presidents wouldn't need cleaning so often if they were less popular with tourists — the winged ones.

"Lincoln is the worst," said Miller. "They really love him. Pigeons build nests in his lap."

■ Color photo, 1A

Cleaning up Abe for his birthday



By Judith Horstman, USA TODAY
SPOTLESS: Park Service's George Brown cleans 19-foot statue in Lincoln Memorial for birthday Saturday. Story, 8a.

Building Lincoln's Memorial

By Michael Richman

YESTERDAY marked the 175th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Perhaps there is no better place in the country to pause to remember the 16th president than in the majestic memorial that was dedicated 62 years ago. In this city where great sacrifices are made in the quest for fame, it seems fitting to focus attention on two men whose names are only faintly visible on history's ledger—Lincoln Memorial architect Henry Bacon and sculptor Daniel Chester French.

Six decades ago Bacon and French's achievement was heralded, but only the most diligent sleuth can find their names chiseled in the Colorado marble of the Lincoln Memorial, the architect's at a northeast cornerstone and the sculptor's on the side of the chair, below Lincoln's clenched left hand. And probably few of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who trek up the 58 granite and marble steps of the memorial in solemn tribute would recognize either name.

In 1913, a joint resolution of Congress called for building the memorial with a \$2 million appropriation. Bacon was selected as architect, and French was appointed sculptor. The statue, in 21 blocks, was completed in the New York workshop of the Italian artisan-carvers, the Piccirilli Brothers, in 1919. On May 30, 1922, the Lincoln Memorial was dedicated, with 50,000 people in attendance.

In his first concept for the memorial, outlined in four small pencil sketches dated Aug. 6, 1911, Bacon called for a 36-column, Greek temple-like structure with a large central court and flanking sanctuaries that would contain "a statue of heroic size expressing [Lincoln's] humane personality [and] memorials of two of his speeches." It is to Bacon's credit that both Lincoln and his words were given equal billing. It is the appeal to the eye as well as the intellect—to gaze upon the statue and to read Lincoln's eloquent words—that allows the visitor to remember the past and to contemplate the future.

The execution of a statue of heroic scale is a several-step process. French always began with a first model, or maquette, usually about eight to 12 inches high. It was made of oil-based or water-soluble clay and, apparently with no exceptions during French's entire career, without preliminary pencil or ink drawings. After the modeling was finished, the maquette was cast in plaster.

The next stage was to prepare the "working" or three-foot clay model, later cast in plaster, containing refinements in the composition and adjustments to the design. The final step was to make an exact-size model—often requiring several hundred pounds of clay—with every detail precisely executed, from wrinkled trousers to rumpled hair. Much of the preparation of the full-scale clay model was done by assistants, as was each act of plaster casting. French described this crucial time for the monument maker: "A statue goes very fast at the start, and . . . within a few weeks it will, to everybody but the artist, look as if it were finished. It is trying to do a thing a little better than I know that takes the time."

When French signed his contract, he and Bacon were undecided about the final height of the statue and choice of materials. After completing the working model in May 1916, French spent the summer working on yet another study, a seven-foot model. Sculptor and architect at this time were publicly committed to making the statue of bronze and carving the chair in green marble. But two recently discovered photographs illustrate their nagging uncertainties. During the winter of 1916-17, French executed yet another study, a full-scale, temporary model, "to try in place."

The architect's carefully worded, handwritten report to the Lincoln Memorial Commission has survived: "At the beginning of last April, Mr. French set up in the Memorial a plaster model of the statue ten feet high, and we found it was too small; and after experimenting with enlarged photos of the statue, of varying sizes, it was determined that the statue should be nineteen feet high, and that it would be best to have it cut in white marble . . . The unusually large scale of the interior of the Lincoln Memorial, becoming apparent as the building approaches completion, conclusively shows that a larger statue is necessary."

With the increased size and the change in materials, French declared that his costs of manufacturing would increase by \$43,000. Modifications to the west interior wall were calculated at \$14,000 and with the architect's 6 percent commission fee, the changes would make the total cost \$60,844. Fortunately in the fall of 1917, with most of the superstructure built, the Lincoln Memorial Commission's contingency budget was slightly greater than \$65,000; no additional appropriation would be required.

French wrote to a friend in December 1918, "The cutting in marble has just begun and it may be finished in the spring but I doubt if it will be in place in less than a year from now. I have lived with Lincoln so long that I feel as if he were a personal friend."

As was his practice, French "worked personally on the marble, both while it was at the marble shops and after it was set in place." And on Aug. 9, 1920, French's masterpiece, a statue "as nearly perfect technically as I can make it," was officially transferred to the United States government.

In the winter of 1902, four men of vision—architects Daniel H. Burnham and Charles Follen McKim, sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens and landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted, who created a plan for Washington and first conceived of placing a memorial to Lincoln on the banks of the Potomac River—wrote prophetically: "Whatever may be the exact form selected for the memorial to Lincoln, in type it should possess the quality of universality, and also it should have a character essentially distinct from that of any monument either now existing in the District or hereafter to be erected." For all of us, their dream came true.

Michael Richman is editor of the *Daniel Chester French papers for the National Trust for Historic Preservation*.

Wash
Post
2-13-84

Lincoln Memorial: human reverence on personal scale

N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — On a recent night the moon moved behind the clouds and here, in the cold, Abraham Lincoln sat alone.

The breeze carried a chill from the river. The buildings of Washington were dark, the boulevards empty. Two visitors, a young couple, stepped hand in hand from the Lincoln Memorial. They closed their car's doors and drove away.

There were a few moments of silence, then a few minutes. And then, just before the lights went out around the columns, a black woman in a light raincoat walked, shivering, into the temple. She paused before the statue of Lincoln and then turned to the south chamber of the monument, stopping long enough to read the Gettysburg Address. As with many visitors, her lips moved with the words.

The visitors come every night, all night long. Almost every night a small group of young men will charge up the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. They invariably wear football letter jackets and, in winter, wool hats, but when they reach the lip of the monument, they almost always stop. If they speak at all, it is in a whisper.

The other evening two newlyweds, she in her bridal gown, he in his formal wear, drove directly from their reception to the monument. Even the runners who jog on the Mall know, instinctively, not to run up the steps.

From time to time a lone figure, sometimes a freshly enlisted Marine or sailor, will climb the steps. He will step into the chamber, read the inscriptions on the walls and then walk back to the steps. The minutes will pass and he will stand there, leaning against a great column, looking out into the reflecting pool and beyond, to the Washington Monument. It is one of the capital's quiet dramas, a perennial draw for Washingtonians and visitors alike.

Cathy and Christine Mancuso witness these scenes every night. They are twins, 25 years old, Park Service rangers who requested the night shift at the Lincoln Memorial. They know that during the day and the early evening the visitors linger for just a moment. At night it is different.

The Mancusos have seen the daytime visitors stop in front of the statue, read the Gettysburg Address and maybe the first tablet of Lincoln's Second Inaugural, take a picture, turn around and return to their tour bus. But late in the evening, when the Mancusos are on duty, the visits last longer. The people linger, standing in the shadows, thinking in the night.

"During the day they ask how big the statue is and they look for the misspelled word on the wall," says Cathy Mancuso. "At night, it's quiet, and it's different. It's Abraham."

A block north is the State Department, a block south Rock Creek Parkway. But here, at the end of the Mall, just beyond the reflecting pool and up the stairs, is the tranquil bearing of Lincoln. His right hand rests comfortably on the arm of his chair, a shock of hair drops, ever so slightly, toward his forehead. The left part of his face is creased. His eyes look beyond the horizon. No one saw, Lincoln himself once said, that in that lean, lank face some cabbages were sprouting.

The groomed land where the memorial now stands did not exist in Lincoln's time; it was not reclaimed until 1874, at the end of the Reconstruction era. A balloonist's view of the city in 1861, when Lincoln was inaugurated, shows the Capitol, like the nation, unfinished, and shows the City Canal running near the area where the memorial was built.

No longer do cattle graze nearby. Now the memorial is at the westernmost point of a line that includes the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Only yards away the Memorial Bridge, which spans the Potomac to Virginia, leads to Arlington National Cemetery and stands as a symbol of how the nation was united after the Civil War.

The memorial has always held a special place in the city. It was here that Marlan Anderton gave her Easter concert in 1939. It was here, in 1963, that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said he had a dream and bid the nation to share it. It is, like a dozen other Washington buildings, constructed of marble and granite. But this is a building on a human scale, celebrating a humane mind. Scores of couples come to its colonnade to become engaged. It may be the only romantic public building in Washington.

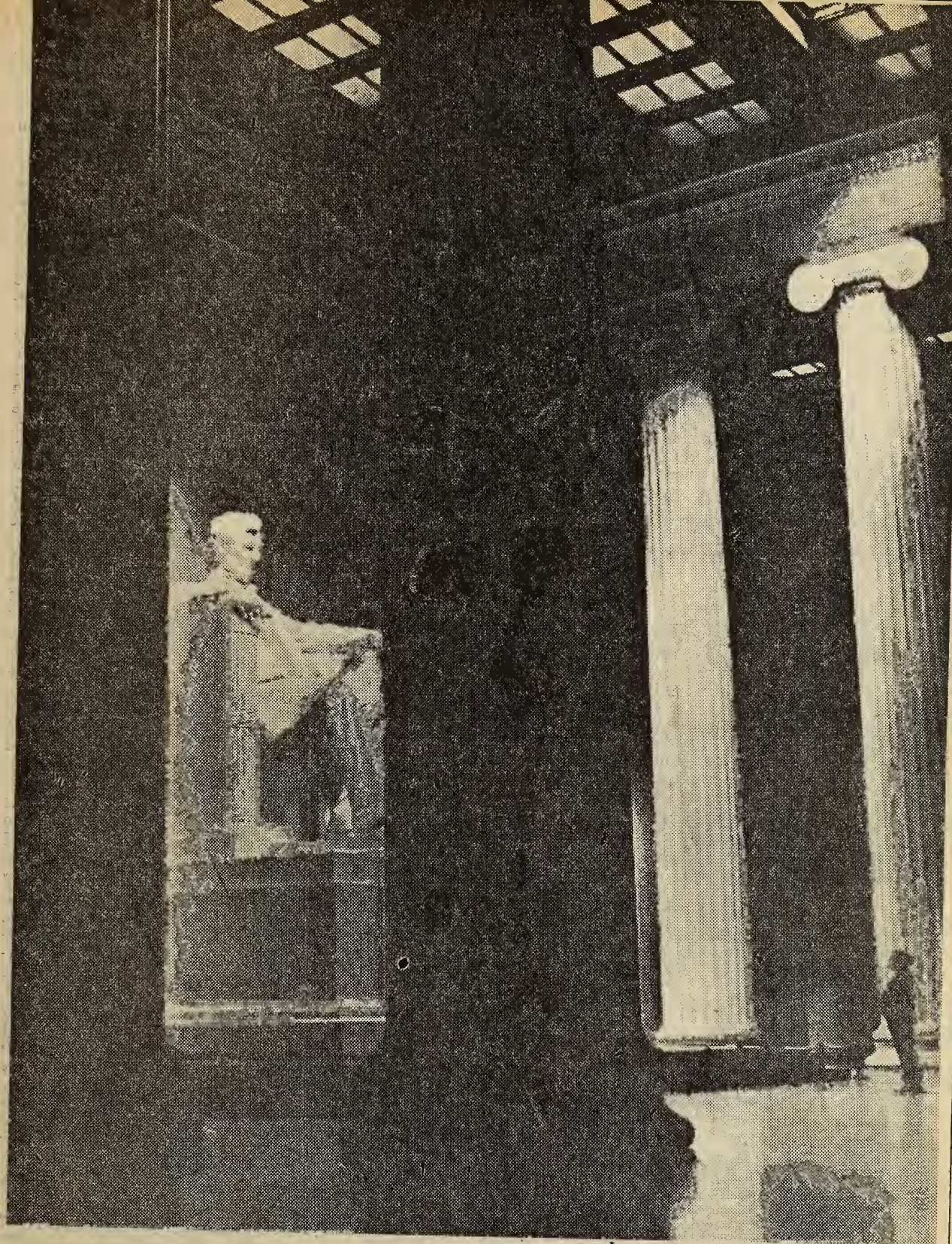
After midnight, when all but a few of the State Department lights are off and when only an occasional pair of headlights pass on Rock Creek Parkway, the Lincoln Memorial is quiet. Carl Sandburg wrote about the spirits, the Civil War dead, who seemed to follow Lincoln as he paced in the White House: "They made a soft moaning the imagination could hear in the dark night and the gray dawn." So it is here, in the memorial, where the spirit of Lincoln lives still.



Abe has his day ^{AP}

Undersecretary of the Interior J.J. Simmons 3d lays wreath during ceremony at Lincoln Memorial in Washington yesterday honoring the 16th President's 175th birthday. Sponsored by the National Park Service, the ceremony has been an annual tradition since 1922.

Ray Baby News
2/14/87



Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau

In the memorial's foundations are antique graffiti and stalactites that may be due to acid rain

Under Lincoln Memorial, an unusual walking tour

By Jerry Ackerman
Boston Globe

WASHINGTON — Our only light, as we gathered in the evening mist at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial, was that reflected from the Great

ter that runs down the 58 marble steps leading to Lincoln's figure — and on a belief that the rain in Washington, as elsewhere on the East Coast, is being made more acidic than normal because of sulfur-bear-

polluted rain is much more so and clearly speeds up the erosion, he said.

Park Service spokesman Earl Keittleson, in response to questions about acid rain's effects at the Lincoln Me-



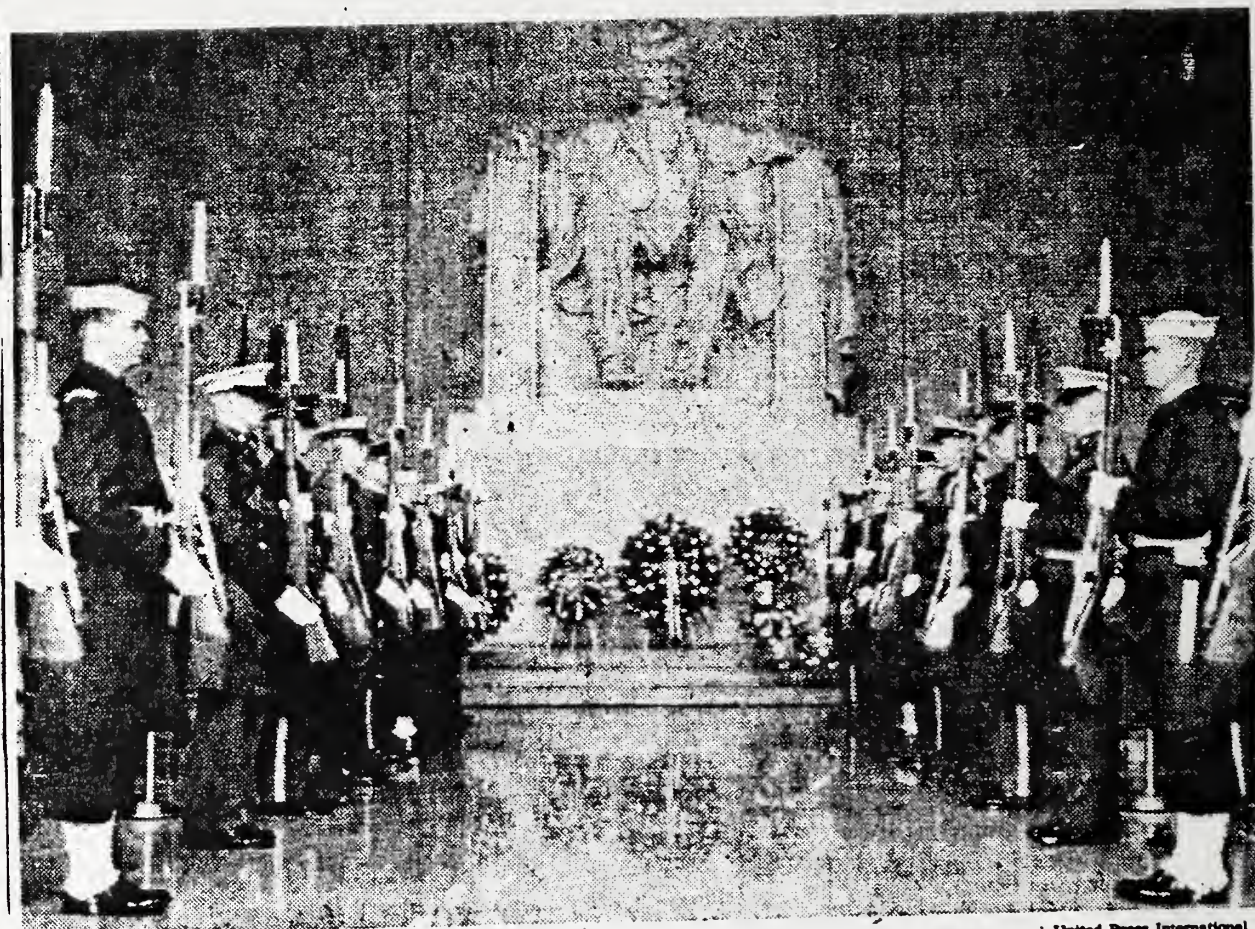
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N.Y. Daily News
2/14/87

GUIDE TO INNS and LODGES

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Days 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-122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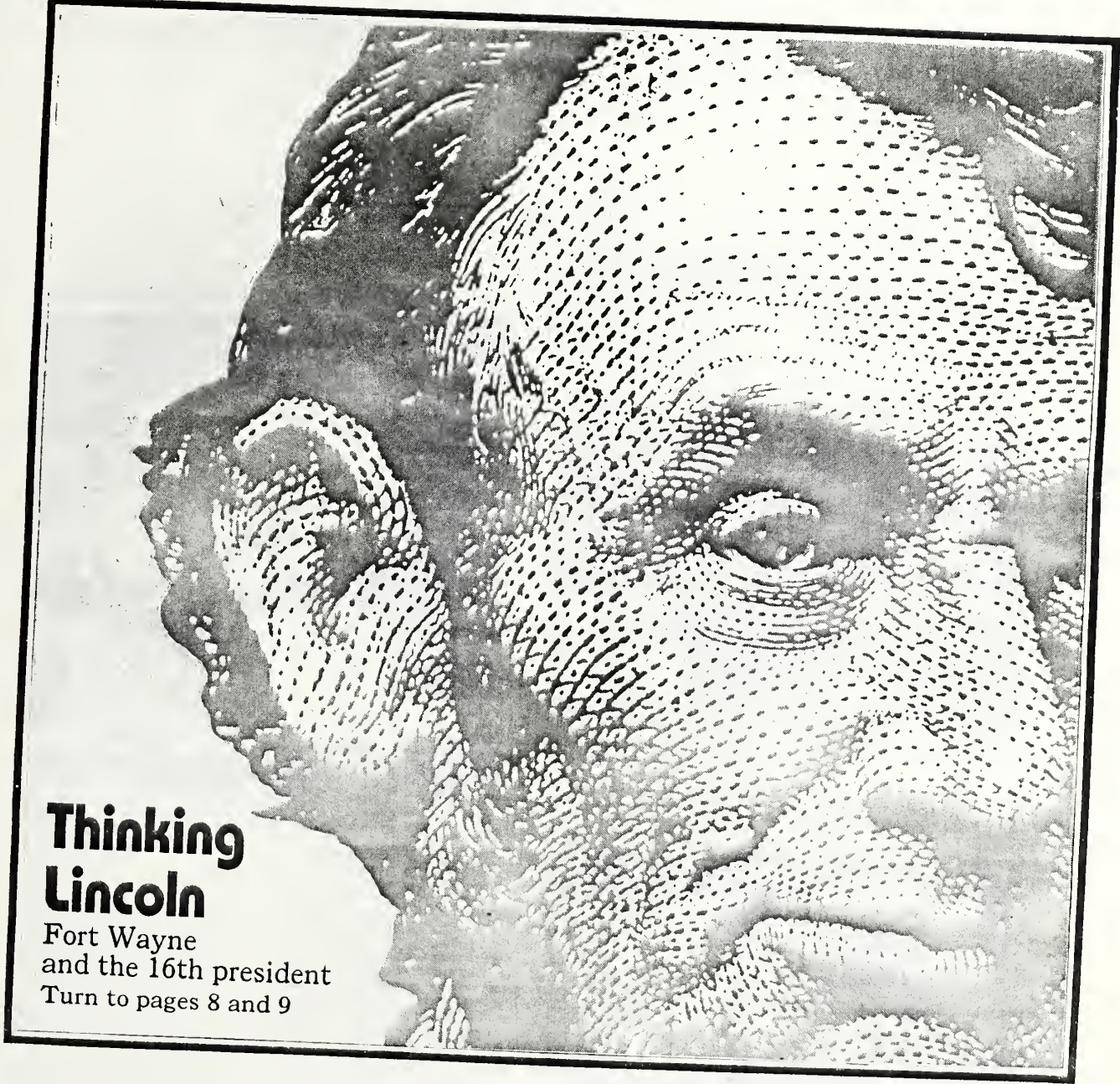
United Press International

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MARKED IN WASHINGTON: Wreaths adorned the base of the Lincoln Memorial yesterday as an honor guard stood at attention during ceremony. The nation's 16th President was born 176 years ago.

SUMMIT

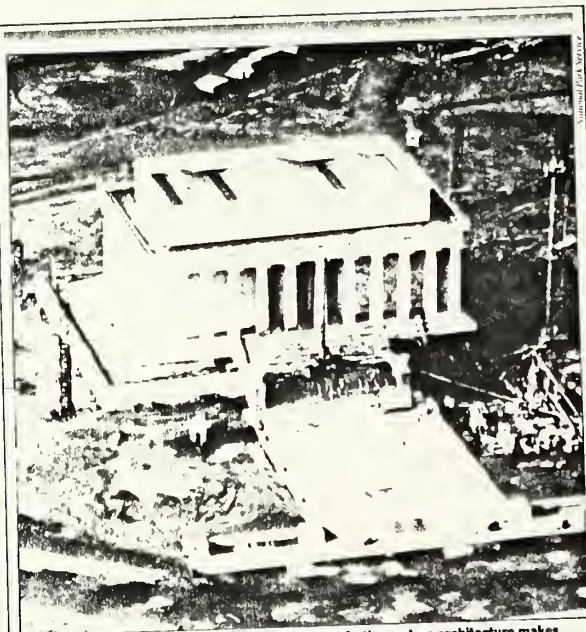
The News-Sentinel

Feb. 8, 1986



Thinking Lincoln

Fort Wayne
and the 16th president
Turn to pages 8 and 9



The Lincoln Memorial under construction in 1918. "As the austere architecture makes plain," says the author, "this is really a temple—a shrine to an ideal."

GIANT/continued

ing moral sense as well as their cadences and flourish. He became an orator whose style was full of alliteration, metaphor, "fizzlegigs and fireworks" and the rigorous pungency of epigrams.

It was almost certainly from a poem of Longfellow's that he got his much-cherished image of "the ship of state," and the Library of Congress' records show that he checked out *The Song of Hiawatha* for two years solid. As the historian Henry Steele Commager once said, poets have always understood Lincoln best. Not just the mythic Lincoln to whom Carl Sandburg devoted his life—portraying him as wise, honest, cheerful, practical, ingenious, prankish, full of zest; but also the secretive man who was extremely moody and remote, obsessed with death and constantly jolted by a headstrong moral courage, the man who refused to let the radiant idea of the Declaration of Independence be dimmed by "the vast moral evil" of slavery.

As the austere Greek architecture makes plain, this is really a temple, not a memorial—a shrine to an ideal. Lincoln was, as Ralph Waldo Emerson rightly said, "the true history of the American people in his time." A common man, caught up in the whirlpool of an era, he embodied what Americans hoped for as a thumbnail sketch: honest, fair, hard-working, unprejudiced, patriotic, full

of vision. What ennobled him, in part, was an unflinching belief in America's "experiment in popular government." He understood that the central idea of the Civil War was not North against South, but whether popular government could prevail at all.

Visitors to the memorial often explain to their children that he "freed the slaves," but Lincoln wouldn't have said that. He understood that people who keep slaves become slaves themselves—slaves to the degradation of the human spirit. "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong," he insisted, gambling that a truth so self-evident would protect him, as it never could, from nay-sayers and hotheads.

When he died, a vivid and gripping symbol died. Tolstoy lamented that of all national heroes, Lincoln was "the only real giant." His body toured the country, from one whistle-stop to another, on a final campaign trail, until it was barely recognizable except as the remains of a patron saint. A huge crepe arch over Broadway, in New York City, said what a mourning world already knew: "The great person, the great man, is the miracle of history." And, in Huntington, N.Y., Walt Whitman filled his house with funeral lilies and began a memorial vigil he would commemorate every year until he died, for "the sweetest, wisest soul of all my days and lands," a man he had known personally, "O powerful western fallen star." [E]

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A POET VIEWS THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

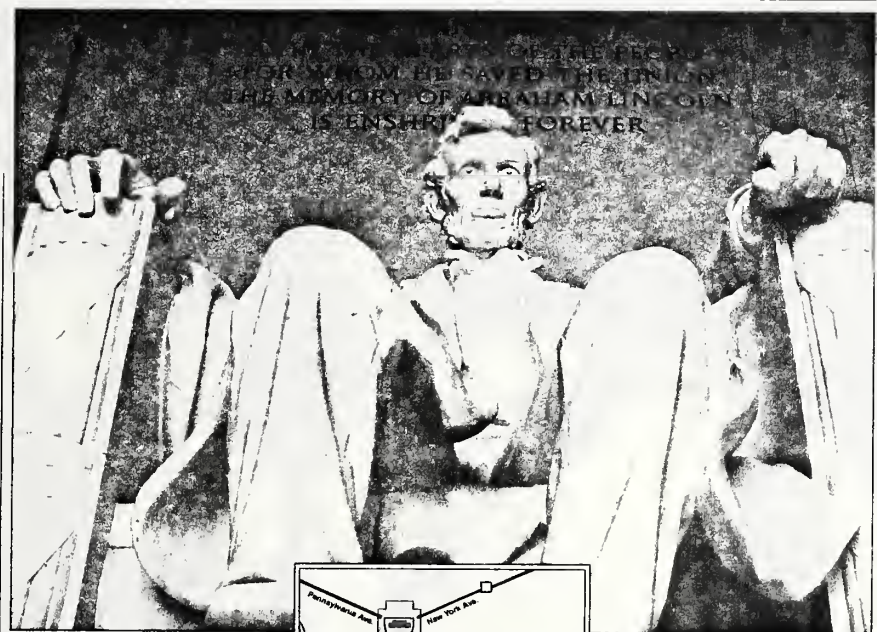
Giant Among The Shadows

Diaoe Ackerman, whose latest collection of poetry is *Lady Faustus*, has been writing about a series of historic American sites for PARADE.

A GIANT MARBLE figure sits among the shadows, white revealed by black, as if this were not a likeness of a man but an X-ray, not a statue but the bare bones of the struggle he epitomized. Apart from two murals, there is no color anywhere in the Lincoln Memorial, only black and white. The black molds his massive hands as they tensely grip the chair of state in which he sits. The black engraves a vigorous calm on his face. The black guides his war-weary shoulders into a slouch. The black declares the enormous curve of his forehead: half a world from eyebrows to hair. The real Lincoln was a man often dripping with melancholy, as his law partner said. But this is a pensive Lincoln—watchful, canny and unperplexed—on the verge of standing. Since 1922, he has sat in this pose, at any moment ready to stride down the park to the statue of Thomas Jefferson, his boyhood hero, and shake stony hands.

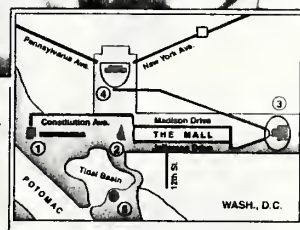
It is a young Lincoln, though bearded, and much too prettified for the face his contemporaries so often described as craggy, badly hewn and just so "awful ugly" that he himself used to joke about it. His hands are large enough to span the logs he used to split, his clothes cascade in unruly layers, and, as with the real Lincoln, there is just too much leg to put anywhere. He is gangly, if stone can be gangly, and when he stands he will be all angles, as he ambles with his head forward and his hands held behind his back, lost in thought.

How ironic it is that a man whose life was so colorful should be reduced to the stark truths by which he lived. Where are the miscellaneous quirks of his life: the yellow flannel nightshirt; his silk stovepipe hat that was his desk, bank book, diary and filing cabinet; his gray eyes and large ears and protruding Adam's apple; the painful shyness with women that plagued him lifelong; his chasing insects with a carpet slipper in



The 19-foot statue was sculpted in white Georgia marble by Daniel Chester French.

Poets know him best—not only the honest, prankish Lincoln but also the moody, remote man obsessed with death



WHEN YOU VISIT
Situating in West Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., the Lincoln Memorial (No. 1 on the map above) is in a direct line with the Washington Monument (2), in the center of the Mall, and the Capitol building (3) to the east. The Lincoln Memorial is open 24 hours a day, year-round. From 8 a.m. to midnight, it is staffed by Park Rangers, who provide interpretive talks for visitors. Other nearby sites include the White House (4) to the north and the Jefferson Memorial (5), south along the Potomac River.

the screenless White House; the red silk handkerchief he would flourish on warm days in courthouses when he was a circuit lawyer; his broad frontier accent, in which *can* became "kin," *heard* became "heerd," and *learned* became "larned"; his fascination with the occult and dreams, his size-14 feet; and especially his rambunctious, unstoppable wit?

Lincoln's hands are empty in this statue, but they should be clutching books. An American Aesop, he was the fabulist of the perfect illustration, whose sentences always included "That reminds me of a story..." He had a great larder of jokes, many off-color and many about himself. A sly and gifted humorist, he used ferocious wit to drive home political points. Self-educated, he knew much of Shakespeare, Robert Burns and other poets by heart, often quoted them, along with the Bible, and absorbed their unner-

continued

B Y D I A N E A C K E R M A N

CURRENTS

PICTURE
OF THE WEEK

In the arms of Abe



The scene is rich in symbolism—a giant Abraham Lincoln seems to cradle a black man in his arms. Yet the story behind the picture is purely utilitarian. A National Park Service worker cleans Daniel Chester French's famous 65-year-old sculpture inside the Lincoln Memorial—scrubbing away the

layer of grime stirred up by the traffic that swirls almost constantly around the Washington, D.C., landmark. The government's secret formula for the task: Soap and jet water under pressure. Chemicals would risk bruising the stone.

Photo by Rick McKay—Cox Newspapers

American Notes



DENNIS COOK—ASSOCIATED PRESS

Memorials: the annual mouthwash

MEMORIALS

Old Abe Gets The Brush

Just after midnight on a hot, moonlit summer Tuesday, a National Park Service crew assembled, scrub brushes in hand. Its mission: to clean a year's worth of grime off the distinctive features of the 16th U.S. President. Once a year the 19-ft.-high statue of Abraham Lincoln at the heart of the Grecian-style memorial in Washington gets a thorough rubdown with special soap and natural-bristle brushes. Though Mr. Lincoln's baths are infrequent, their cost and duration are impressive

TIME, AUGUST 17, 1987

Travel

Park ranger knows Lincoln up close

By LINDA WHEELER
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — West Palm Beach, Fla., homemaker Diane Letender and her three children arrived at the Lincoln Memorial expecting to hear a recorded voice describe Washington's most popular tourist site.

Instead, they met the memorial's Answer Man — soft-spoken Michael Moreno, a 28-year-old park ranger who specializes in Lincolniana, lost children and elevator snafus.

"I see my job as being an ambassador," said Moreno, a five-year member of the National Park Service. "I hope people I talk to will go home and remember good things about Washington."

Moreno, the memorial's head ranger, and two other rangers under his supervision see an average of 10,000 tourists on each of their eight-hour shifts in the summer. And at \$15,000 a year — about \$60 a day — Moreno is not only one of the federal government's most helpful employees, he's a bargain.

With arms folded across his chest, Moreno scans the swirl of visitors who for the most part seem intent on gawking at the statue, snapping a picture of the family at the base and rushing off to yet another of the city's memorials. He is watching for the ones who pause with real interest, the ones who may have a question.

"Was this built with Vermont marble?" Letender asked.

"No, it's Tennessee and Alabama marble," Moreno said. "If you want to see Vermont marble, you'll have to go to the Jefferson Memorial."

"How long did it take to build it?" 8-year-old Michael Letender wanted to know.

"They broke ground in 1914 and dedicated it in 1922," Moreno answered, touching the boy gently on the shoulder.

Then he took the family to see the Gettysburg Address inscribed on one wall and Lincoln's second inaugural address on the other.

For Moreno, the questions are a challenge.

"If they stump me, I check our files. If we don't have the answer, I go home at night and check my books so I'll be ready the next time," he said.

Moreno said he once had to research a question concerning the mental health of Mary Todd Lincoln following the assassination of her husband.

"They wanted to know if she was committed to an institution,"

he said. "The answer is no."

He also gets asked regularly about the misspelled word in the inaugural address.

"I think they're people answering quiz questions," he said. "I tell them to read it through, and if they can't find it, I'll show them."

(The word is "future," which is spelled "cuture.")

Moreno also prides himself on giving detailed directions to other tourist sites, subway stops and hotels. He jiggers with the elevator when it breaks down ("mostly every day"), loads film for mystified novice photographers and reunites lost children and worried parents.

He also dispenses bandages for blistered feet and offers first aid to those who faint from heat exhaustion or fall on the steep steps.

This summer's hot weather, including a string of 90-plus days in July and August, created a special problem at the memorial, because the white marble of the steps and plaza seems to intensify the heat.

Moreno said he treats at least two persons a day for heat exhaustion when the temperature is high.

He is also the rescuer of lost ducklings and pigeons with broken wings.

"Someone is always coming up and saying there's something wrong with a bird, or a duck in the reflecting pond has lost its mother," he said. "So I go out and take a look, and here'll be this injured bird. You have to be very careful how you handle them because everybody is watching."

Moreno is one of about 65 full-time rangers who work at the national parks in the city.

LIFEOctober 1987
Volume 10, Number 11

RICH CLARKSON

The First 100 Are the Hardest

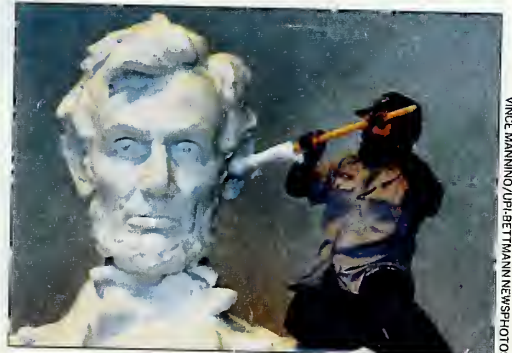
Alf Landon has outlived his friends, his enemies and even his life insurance policy, which ran out four years ago. He also has outlasted his reputation as the biggest loser in U.S. political history. Landon, here with daughter Nancy Kassebaum, 55, a second-term U.S. senator

from Kansas, quit politics after his landslide loss to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1936 presidential election by the then record margin of 46 states to 2 (Richard Nixon's 49-to-1 victory over George McGovern in 1972 shattered that mark). Landon retired

quietly to Kansas to run a string of radio stations. But he was back in the public eye last month, for his 100th birthday, and showed that his wit was still intact. Asked why of his three children only Nancy became an officeholder, Landon replied, "She wins elections."

A Dab'll Do

The Iran-contra hearings weren't the only significant probe this summer in Washington. James Hudson, a member of the National Park Service team that gives the Lincoln Memorial its annual cleaning, went 30 feet high to swab out the presidential ears. "The biggest problem," said Hudson, who applied steam and a detergent to Abe's marble head, "is the birds."



VINCE MANNINO/UPP/BETTMANN NEWS-PICTURES

BIBLE SHOCKER!

**Ten NEW Commandments
discovered by experts**

WEEKLY WORLD

NEWS

June 12, 1990 75¢/80¢ CANADA



Presley at 4

**4-year-old singer
is ELVIS
REBORN**



Bruno
at 4

**'He knows things only
The King would know,' says psychic**

See the pictures stamped TOP SECRET by baffled CIA



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GHOST PHOTOGRAPHED!

... ON THE STEPS OF MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON!

**Vampire sues
airline over
busted coffin**

You won't believe your eyes . . .

**29-year-old beauty
marries giraffe!**

Sensational picture — INSIDE!



Pregnant hubby
*He has morning sickness
and a swollen belly!*

**Workers hypnotize
their boss to
get FAT raises!**



'Space aliens ate my dog!'

Abe's ghost photographed at the Lincoln Memorial!

World exclusive

By MICKEY MCGUIRE
Correspondent

A photographer for *The NEWS* has captured on film the image of a tall, bearded man wearing a black top hat and old-fashioned overcoat as he strolled in the early-morning shadows of the Lincoln Memorial — and those who have seen him swear he's the ghost of Honest Abe himself!

The photos are so startling that the C.I.A. has taken the negatives in order to verify them. And after a battery of tests the agency's experts admit they are still baffled.

Although the stately specter



5-2-90 4:17am

MYSTERIOUS figure of Honest Abe approaches the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

5

WEEKLY WORLD NEWS
June 12, 1990

"I slept during the day and staked out the place at night for 16 days before the ghost finally appeared," photo-journalist Bev Stocker said.

"My cameras were equipped with data backs that record the time and the date of each shot directly onto the film. My first exposure was at 4:16 a.m. and the 22nd ... the last exposure ... was at 4:29 a.m.

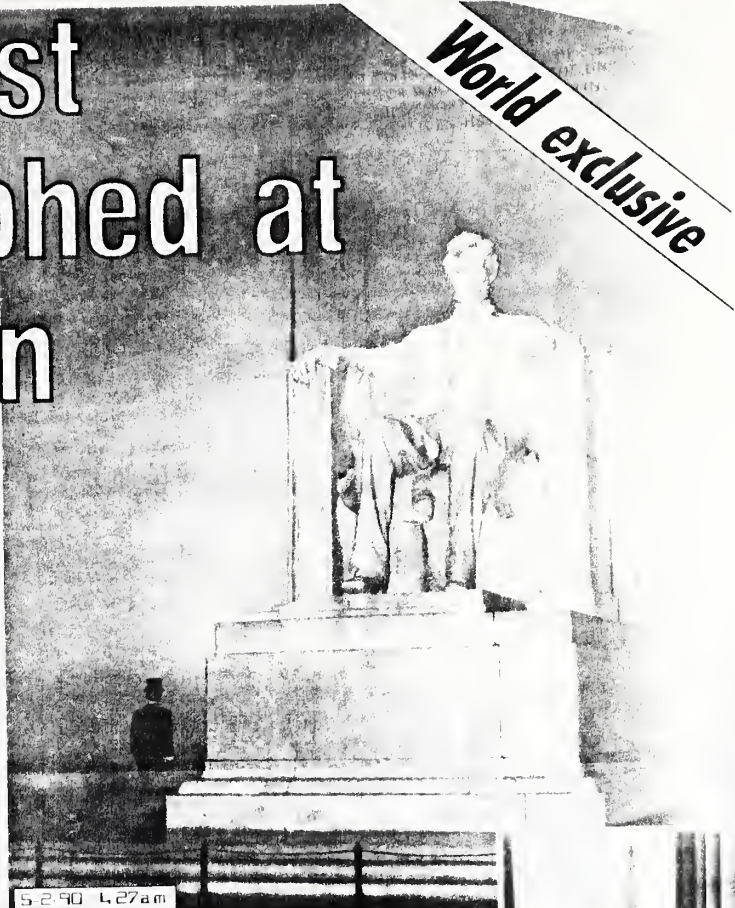
"The final exposure gave me a blank negative. He had vanished into thin air just a split second before the shutter opened. It was really eerie. He was there and gone in the blink of an eye."

Stocker's detailed description of the ghost matched in every respect the descriptions given by others who reported seeing the phantom over the past 73 years.

"I had a distinct advantage over the others who actually could barely make out the figure in the semi-dark," Stocker said.

"I had a state-of-the-art night vision scope that allowed me to see him as clear as if he was standing in broad daylight."

"The bottom line is that



TWO SECONDS after this picture was taken the eerie specter vanished into thin air, said photographer Bev Stocker.

what I saw and photographed was the ghost of Abraham Lincoln.

"There is no mistaking it. There's not been another like it ... it was one of a kind, like the man himself."

"If I had any doubts about ghosts or spirits, they're gone now. Pictures don't lie."

The earliest known ghost sighting came less than a week after the hallowed Lincoln shrine was opened. It was reported by a Washington, D.C., patrolman who saw the top-hatted figure while walking his early morning beat in the park

where the memorial stands.

The patrolman's description, like all the others through the years, is identical to that given by Stocker.

"There's one thing for certain, it wasn't a living human being," Stocker declared. "I was looking right at the figure when it suddenly vanished into thin air. Poof! Just like that."

"But my pictures prove beyond a doubt that the ghost of Abraham Lincoln does haunt the great shrine that we Americans built in his honor and memory."



GHOST nears Lincoln's statue. The Washington Monument is in the background.

Courtroom shocker: Key witness is deaf & blind!

The chief witness against Robert Aitken is going to testify against him — even though she's deaf and blind!

Mary Aitken, the Longmont, Colo., man's aunt, will testify that her nephew stole \$55,000 from her bank account instead of using the money to pay her bills as he should have, authorities say.

In preliminary testimony before a judge, Mrs. Aitken "listened" to questions using an

interpreter who traced letters on her palm. She repeated the questions aloud to prove she understood them, then answered.

She told the court her nephew had the power to pay bills and handle her investments.

"I didn't consider that power to use money for his own benefit," she testified.

Said prosecutor Mary Keenan: "I have every bit of confidence in Mary Aitken as a witness. I really admire her."

EDITORIALS

Sunday, July 7, 1991

Journal-Gazette

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Managing Editor

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President and Publisher

Larry Hayes
Editorial Page Editor
Julie Inakeep Walda
Assistant to the Publisher



...not chasing

Bank is linked to missile sales by U.S. to Iran



Associated Press

LONDON — New details were reported Saturday about the role of the scandal-plagued Bank of Credit and Commerce International in sales of U.S. anti-tank missiles to Iran during

Tehran's war with Iraq.

Briefings

The Financial Times, Britain's leading financial daily, said London branches of the bank were used to finance arms sales to Iran in 1985, which it says were apparently arranged by Indian-born British arms merchant Ben Banerjee.

But the newspaper said that because the arms were not directly exported from Britain, the deal was not illegal in the United Kingdom. It did not cite its sources regarding the involvement of Banerjee, who died in May 1990.

Luxembourg-based BCCI is at the center of a worldwide scandal involving allegations of fraud and money laundering.

Law enforcement and congressional officials in the United States have already said the CIA used BCCI to transfer money to U.S.-backed guerrillas in Nicaragua and Afghanistan. Former White House aide Oliver North used the bank to set up accounts for covert operations, they said.

The Financial Times said a 1985 missile deal involved \$18.9 million and "at least two payments through separate branches" of BCCI in London. It said the shipments were labeled as 1,250 forklifts.

Washington

Wilder emerges with speech: Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder emerged Saturday from a month deliberately out of the spotlight to deliver a fiery attack on President Bush and fellow Democrats and to lay out the rationale for his likely 1992 presidential campaign. Wilder chose a speech to a Young Democrats meeting in Miami to deliver the clearest signal yet that he plans to seek the Democratic nomination.

✓
Tile falls on Lincoln statue: A marble panel on the ceiling of the Lincoln Memorial fell on top of the famed statue and broke early Saturday, officials said. The stately, 19-foot-high statue of Abraham Lincoln received tiny scratches in the head and neck area, an inspection revealed Saturday.

OPINION

The Journal Gazette

www.journalgazette.net
Sunday, February 16, 2003 12A

Many groups latch on to Lincoln's ideals

WASHINGTON — I huddled inside my hooded coat and headed to the Lincoln Memorial on Thursday, the day after Abraham Lincoln's birthday, to see what the fuss was about.

"Fuss" is almost a cliché in Washington, but this particular tizzy caught my attention because, I confess, it was a welcome contrast to the frenzy over a what constitutes an adequate supply of duct tape and how many mobile missile launchers will be scattered about Washington.

Apparently some people are indignant about an eight-minute video in the visitors' center in the basement of the Lincoln Memorial. They contend the film clip makes it appear as though Lincoln would have supported the cause of every march or speech that's occurred on the steps or the grounds of the monument.

They say it's twisting history to fit a politically correct, left-wing social agenda (their words).

A Kansas congressman got so agitated that he asked the Bush administration to look into it and is considering legislation to do something. (He doesn't specify what.) Being that Rep. Todd Tiahrt is both a Republican and on the Appropriations Committee, the Bush administration snapped to. There's a committee preparing to brief the director of the National Park Service on what should be done about the video.

The video shows the big marble statue of Lincoln that's upstairs in the memorial juxtaposed with still photos or film of various events that have occurred there.



Sylvia Smith

A 30-year veteran of The Journal Gazette, Sylvia Smith has covered Washington for 14 years. She is the only Washington-based reporter who exclusively covers northeast Indiana. Her e-mail address is sas@dgsys.com, and her phone number is (202) 879-6710.

Among the shots: Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream Speech," astronaut John Glenn's visit with a Russian cosmonaut, a gay rights parade, a pro-ERA rally, a demonstration against the discrimination of Jews in the Soviet Union, Marian Anderson's concert when she was denied the chance to perform in Constitution Hall because she was black, visits or speeches by Presidents Johnson, Truman, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Clinton, anti-war protests and vigils, the poor people's march, the American Nazi Party's anti-civil rights march, a parade in support of Roe v. Wade.

The narrator quotes excerpts of Lincoln's speeches and writings as well as the Declaration of Independence. Other voices include King's, various protesters, newscasters and Anderson singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

It ends with shots of a diapered toddler crawling up the steps, a white family praying on their knees and a bunch of nuns lighting candles at some unspecified vigil.

As a display of what has happened at the monument, there's not much to quarrel with. The Lincoln Memorial has been the site of protest marches and events since Marian Anderson's 1939 concert. Many (not all) have been over causes that the center-liberal segments of society endorsed.

For whatever reason, organizers of center-right demonstrations — against abortion and the Promise Keepers rally come to mind — have gotten permits for events at the other end of the Mall, closer to the Capitol or Supreme Court. Film clips of events at the Lincoln Memorial, then, would be hard-pressed to depict those types of rallies and protests. Unless, of course, one wanted to twist history for a politically correct, right-wing social agenda.

Snippiness aside, it's valid to ask what the video is trying to accomplish. Is it a primer on Lincoln's views, or is it a panoramic view of how the memorial has developed into a site of speeches and protests?

Rep. Mark Souder, whose subcommittee oversees the national parks, thinks that's where the video fails. He hasn't seen it, but he's heard about it.

"I don't really have a problem, at all, that this has become, like the Boston Commons was in its day and like Independence Square is, major sites of dissidence. So how would you show a video that doesn't have people

mostly complaining about the status quo?" he said.

But Souder said any implication that Lincoln would have endorsed the various causes is off base. Besides that, he said, "Lincoln was not a huge free-speech person. He wasn't anti-free speech, but he was kind of selective."

Lincoln historian Gerald Prokopowicz, who used to work at Fort Wayne's Lincoln Museum, said Lincoln certainly would have endorsed political speech and an intense exchange of ideas.

"As a lawyer and politician, words were his stock in trade," Prokopowicz said.

Meanwhile, the Park Service will re-evaluate the video to see whether interspersing Lincoln's words with the speeches of advocates of various causes is appropriate, spokesman David Barna said.

As Souder and Prokopowicz each said, Lincoln is such a popular figure of American history that many groups want to claim him. Seems to me every group has just as much right to him as the other.

The solution to this video angst is not to fight over it but to separate its parts. A short biography of Lincoln could run back-to-back with a history of the events that have occurred at the memorial.

This is Souder's idea. Perhaps he'll encourage his friends on the Appropriations Committee to allocate money for the development of two new videos or suggest that private groups pay for them as part of the upcoming celebration of Lincoln's 200th birthday.

& POLICIES POLITICS

The
Journal Gazette
Online at www.journalgazette.net
* Friday, July 1, 2005 9

Lincoln Memorial video gets conservative

By Michael J. Sniffen
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The National Park Service sought out footage of "conservative — right-wing demonstrations" to revise the video shown to visitors at the Lincoln Memorial after being pressured by conservatives who complained the display implied Abraham Lincoln supported abortion, homosexuality and liberal causes.

Park Service documents released under the Freedom of Information Act show officials bought video of President Bush, pro-gun advocates and pro-Iraq war rallies and also considered removing images of former President Clinton at the memorial.

Park Service officials said they wanted the video to be politically balanced but refused to provide a copy of the revision to the Associated Press, saying it was still being evaluated.

The current eight-minute video,

which has been viewed by millions of visitors since 1994, was created by the Park Service in an unprecedented collaboration with high school students around the country. It shows Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, presidential visits and glimpses of dozens of protest marches at the memorial on the Mall.

Students and teachers who collected money to pay for the project and worked with the Park Service a decade ago said they were surprised by the effort to give their display a more conservative touch.

"The Lincoln Memorial is America's soapbox," said Ilene M. Morgan of Los Angeles, who as a Scottsdale, Ariz., high school student helped organize the project. "This was where people have stood to get America's attention. That's what we were trying to capture."

The service has spent about \$20,000 revamping the video and buying footage — including some from the Associated Press — after conservative political groups crit-

icized the current display and organized a campaign of petitions and e-mails demanding changes.

"The video gave the impression that Lincoln would have supported abortion and homosexuality," said the Web site of the Rev. Louis Sheldon's Traditional Values Coalition.

"Absent from the video were any Promise Keepers marches or Marches for Jesus rallies at the capital. The video was totally skewed to present only a leftist viewpoint," the Web site said.

Documents about the revision were released to two liberal advocacy groups, Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility and the People For the American Way Foundation, after they sued under the Freedom of Information Act. Major portions of the 1,500 pages, provided to AP by the groups, were blacked out on grounds they included pre-decision information that did not have to be disclosed.

"This is yet another example of the Bush administration's efforts to

turn the federal government into a right-wing propaganda machine," said Ralph G. Neas, president of People For the American Way. "Now they're trying to rewrite history on the basis of ideology and abuse FOIA to conceal the evidence."

Park Service Deputy Director Don Murphy disagreed, saying the service has a "responsibility to present a balanced approach. We do not respond solely to any special interest group."

The agency said no one from the White House ever contacted the Park Service or Interior Department about the video.

But within weeks of the first conservative complaints, the Park Service's Harpers Ferry, W.Va., design center was put to work on revisions.

In a Feb. 20, 2003, e-mail, Tim Radford, a Harpers Ferry Center employee, requested a search of video archives "for footage of conservative — 'right wing' demonstrations (several lines blacked out) Lincoln Memorial. please 'rush.' "

In a Dec. 10, 2004, memo, the Harpers Ferry Center said the revisions were the result of "concerns and complaints that the interpretive video in the memorial exhibit space focuses on protests from liberal or special interest groups from one point of view and excludes or minimizes other points of view of a more conservative perspective." Proposed solutions are blacked out.

Vikki Keys, superintendent of parks and monuments on the Mall, said the video work has now been folded into a routine reassessment of the entire memorial exhibit.

Gregg Behr, who as a student in Pittsburgh's suburbs helped design the exhibit, said the protests shown in the video "should move, provoke or charge us and outrage us. That isn't an endorsement of any view."

"I'm glad Rev. Sheldon is outraged," Behr said. "An exhibit so bland that it offends no one would dishonor all our fellow Americans and friends who came to that space for all sorts of different reasons."

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Associated Press

Birthday Preparations

The Lincoln Memorial being steam-cleaned yesterday by David Campbell of the National Park Service. The statue was being spruced up for Monday's observance of the birthday of the 16th President.

For 56 percent, "total demilitariza- | commonly stated reasons for refrain-
from such criticism. |

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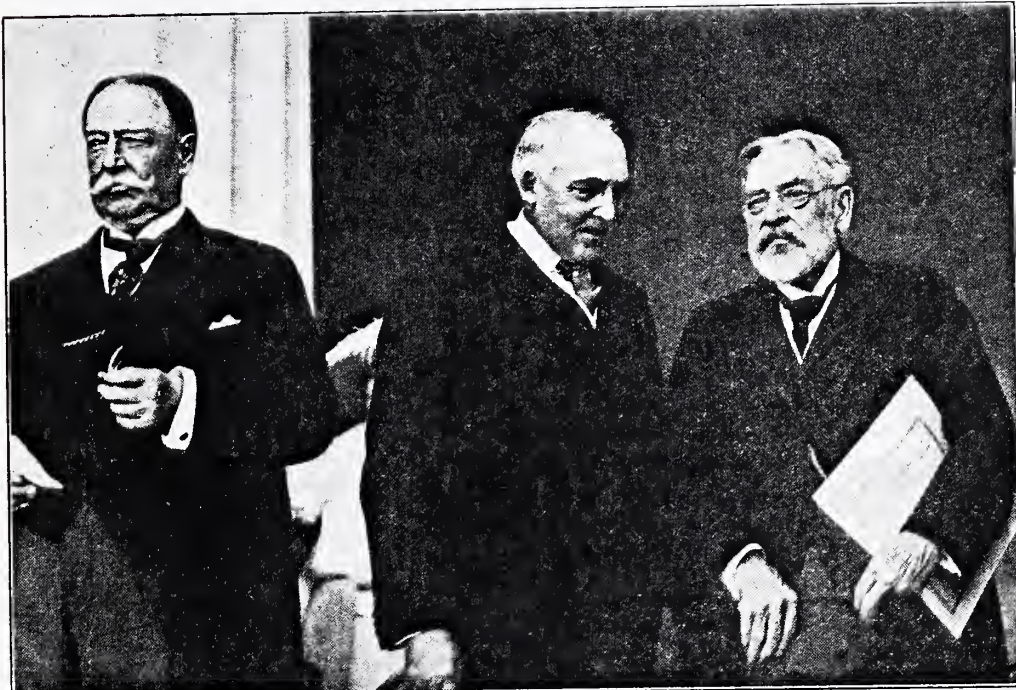
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National Photo

Chief Justice Taft, President Harding, and Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln

The Lincoln Memorial

The Memorial to Abraham Lincoln, in Washington, D. C., which was dedicated May 30, 1922, with appropriate exercises, in which President Harding and Chief Justice Taft took part, is a marble structure 84 feet wide and 156 feet long, built upon a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter. It is so arranged that the floor of the Memorial building is 45 feet higher than grade. Henry Bacon, architect of the structure, says of it:

"The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, which is placed in the center of the Memorial, and by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, the gentleness, power, and intelligence of the man expressed as far as possible by the sculptor's art, predominate. This portion of the Memorial where the statue is placed is unoccupied by any other object that might detract from its effectiveness, and the visitor is alone with it.

"The smaller halls at each side of the central space each contains a memorial—one, of the second inaugural, and the other, of the Gettysburg address.

"While these memorials can be seen from any part of the hall, they are partially screened from the central portion, where the statue is placed, by means of a row of Ionic columns, giving a certain isolation to the space they occupy and augmenting thereby their importance. I believe these two great speeches made by Lincoln will always have a far greater

meaning to the citizens of the United States and visitors from other countries than a portrayal of periods or events by means of decoration.

"Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a State—thirty-six in all—one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death, and on the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each State existing at the present time."

The cost of the memorial is \$2,939,720. The statue of Abraham Lincoln is by Daniel Chester French, dean of American sculptors. With its pedestal and base it is thirty feet high. The statue itself, without the pedestal, is twenty-one feet high, and weighs 150 tons. The figure of Lincoln is nineteen feet high from the top of his head to the sole of his boot. The head measures three feet in height. The great armchair in which Lincoln is seated is twelve and one-half feet high, over the back of which a flag has been draped. The boot is three and one-half feet long, and it is eight feet from the boot to the kneecap. The statue was cut by Piccirilli Brothers, marble cutters, of New York City. The statue is of Georgia marble, and the pedestal and base of Tennessee marble. It took the sculptor four years to produce the statue.



National Photo

The Lincoln Memorial on the Banks of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., from the Top of the Washington Monument, During the Dedication Exercises, May 30, 1922

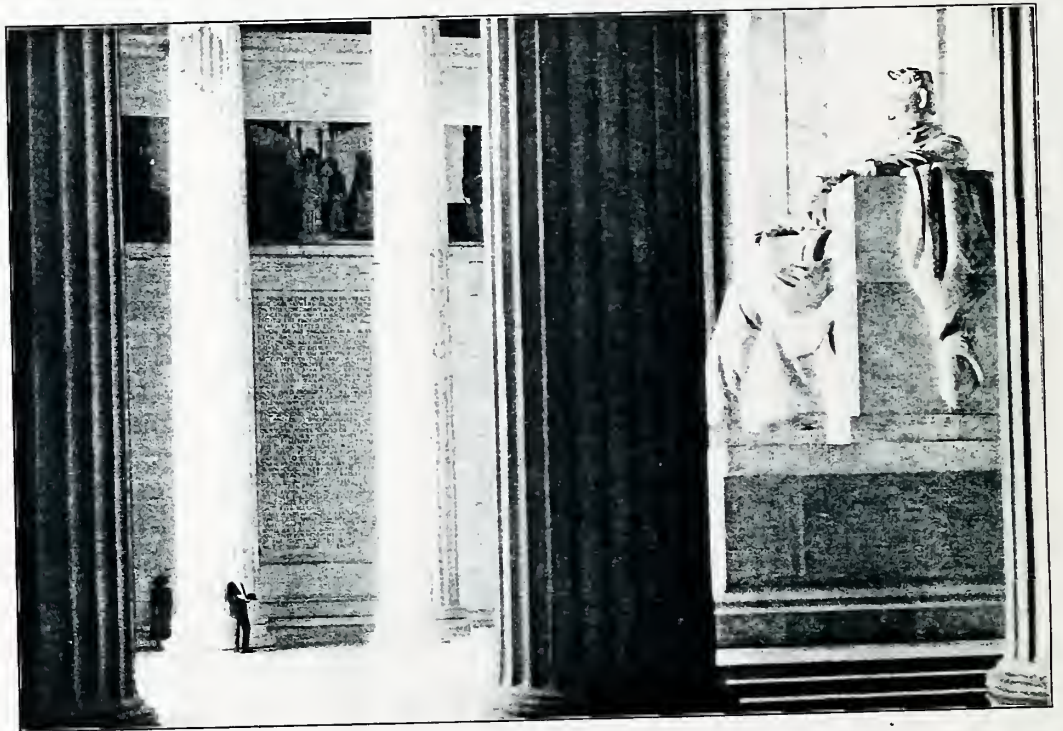


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TWO GREAT MEMORIALS

The Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, framed in the arches of the tower of the Post-Office Department building, the second highest structure in the National Capital



© Abel & Co.

THE HEROIC STATUE OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT IN THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL



© National Geographic Society

Finlay Direct-Color Photograph

A PERPETUAL SHRINE OF BEAUTY: THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

When the Arlington Memorial Bridge is dedicated in George Washington's bicentennial year, the Mall, extending from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, will be directly connected with the Arlington Amphitheater and National Cemetery. The group of buildings in the left background houses the United States Naval Hospital; the white structure to the right is the National Academy of Sciences. The monument in the lower right foreground is in memory of John Ericsson, inventor of the *Monitor*, famous in American naval history.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

AND NOTES ON OTHER RECENT ART DEVELOPMENTS
AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS

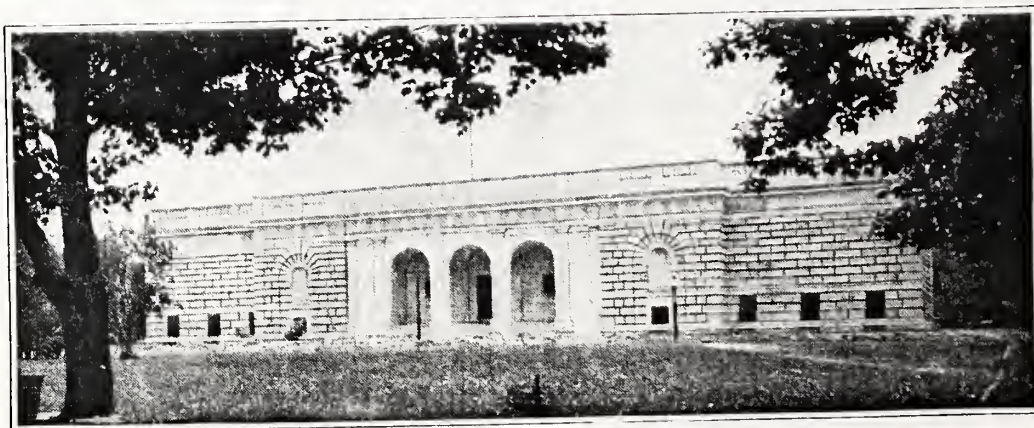
THE national capital's importance as a cultural center waxes. During 1921 this fact will be disclosed strikingly, especially in the field of art. After several postponements the Lincoln Memorial will be dedicated this Spring, with a splendor and dignity befitting the occasion, and worthy of the great democrat and humanist so commemorated and also of the three artists—Henry Bacon, Daniel C. French and Jules Guerin—who have brought to perfection the nation's finest achievement to date in elegaic art.

Likewise ere long the people will pass within the doors and revel in the treasures of the Freer Museum, designed, built and paid for by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, as a perfectly appointed home for the American and Oriental art collections that he gave to the nation and entrusted to the administration of the Smithsonian Institution. To lovers of the art of Whistler it will always be a Mecca, for Freer in this field had an unrivalled collection in some respects; and the collections of Oriental Art will fill a gap formerly existing in the city's array of art wealth. This museum is so endowed that it will grow steadily, and priceless

treasures come to it month by month without special heralding.

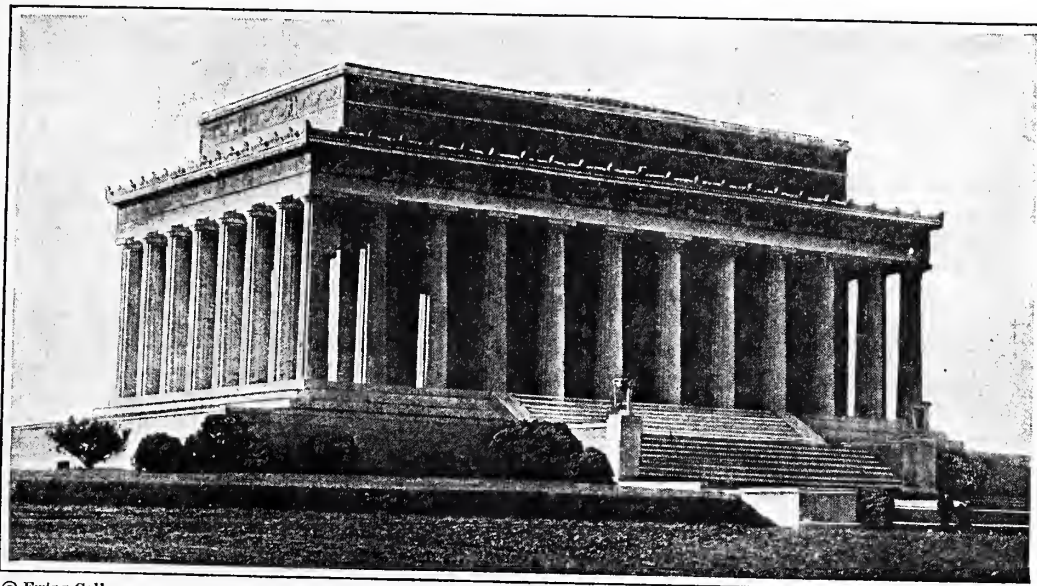
The Nation's Memorial to Lincoln

To the credit of the lawmakers be it said, however, that from the day in February, 1911, when Congress named a commission to plan and erect the Lincoln Memorial, down to the present time they have risen to their privilege as coöperators with a reverent public and an expert advisory board. Money from the treasury approximating \$2,750,000 has been voted. After the controversy over the site was composed, "politics" took their flight, and common sense and good taste ruled. Fair competitive tests were established, and in the award merit counted. In April, 1912, Mr. Henry Bacon was commissioned to prepare the final design, and in June it was approved by the Fine Arts Commission. A site was chosen on a parkway near the historic Potomac, nigh unto the Virginian heights of Arlington and the home of Lee; and so placed that the memorial is on the main axis of a city plan, the other focal points of which are the Capitol and the majestic Washington Monument. Isolated and "remote from the common habita-



THE FREER MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON, ABOUT TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

(The late Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, set apart \$1,000,000 for this building to house the collection of art which he had previously given to the nation. The gallery stands on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution)



© Ewing Galloway

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON, OVERLOOKING THE POTOMAC

(The illustration fails to afford an adequate idea of the stupendous impressiveness of this marble structure, erected as the nation's memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The building was designed by Henry Bacon. It has a frontage of 156 and a depth of 84 feet. Around the top are the names of all the States, and inside are a seated statue of Lincoln by Daniel C. French, and bronze tablets with the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural)

tions of men," as John Hay said, endorsing the site, and "apart from the business and turmoil of the city, isolated, distinguished and serene" the Memorial now stands ready for its formal dedication.

Its main features are a seated statue of Lincoln, by Daniel C. French; bronze tablets of heroic size with the texts of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and his Second Inaugural; and mural decorations depicting "Emancipation" and "Reunion," by Jules Guerin. The building is classic in architecture; built of marble and bronze; in dimensions, 156 feet long by 84 feet wide; raised on a terrace so that its height will be 122 feet above the roadway grade. The nation's homage is to be paid enduringly in terms of beauty to a personal incarnation of goodness, moral might, and inclusive human love. The Illinois railsplitter is to have a memorial, simple, dignified and grand; one that widely traveled Americans and informed foreigners who have had full opportunity to study the memorial already agree is to "stand a supreme accomplishment of memorial art, comparable with the greatest of the world's works."

Design, construction and first use of this national shrine happen to have coincided with an unprecedented general turning of the world's thought to Lincoln the man and the wise statesman. Idealists everywhere, in the grip of war, have turned to study the career

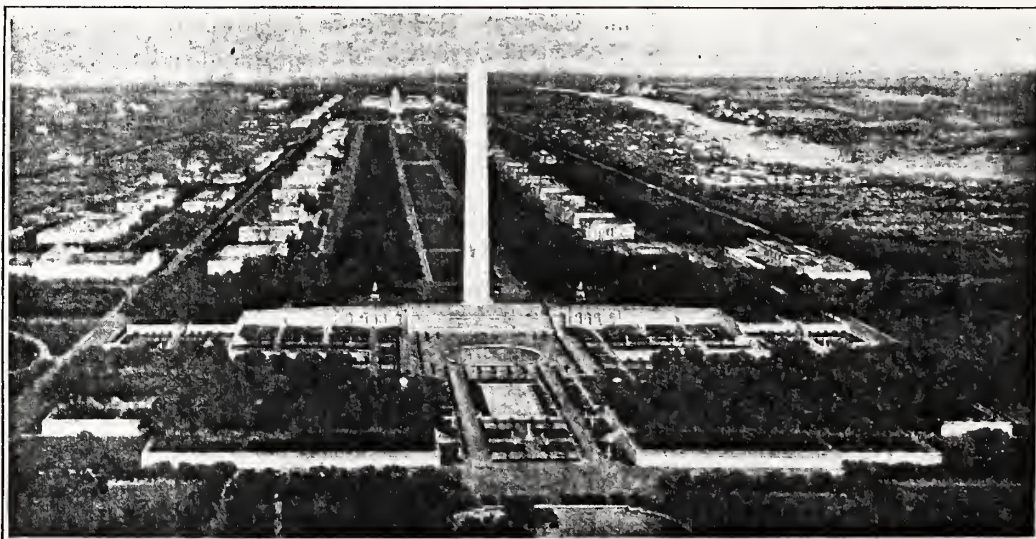
of the man who by war held a nation together and also freed men from bondage. The patience, wisdom, generosity, inflexible will but fluid method, and atoning sorrow and tragic death of the man have drawn non-American peoples and their statesmen and artists to study Lincoln's career and derive help from it. He looms larger to-day than ever before as a major personage in world history. Lord Charnwood's biography, John Drinkwater's moving play, the British welcome to Barnard's and Saint Gaudens's statues of the man, and Lloyd George's repeated citations from Lincoln's documents of state as advice suitable for civilization's present sorrow and peril—these register the change that has come in the England that derided Lincoln during the Civil War.

The fact is that the world over Lincoln is coming to be universally revered and loved. No myths or miracles or disputed words or deeds hamper approach to him by the most rational of contemporary thinkers and servants of humanity. There are fewer heretics to-day in the "Lincoln religion" than in any other. Disillusioned or skeptical Christians, Jews, Moslems, Confucians and Brahmins find in him a model whose historicity is beyond dispute and whose life is an inspiration to imitation because he lived as he taught, officially as well as personally; and under vast burdens of responsibility, as well as

which the more ambitious project some day may flower. Since the nation in 1919 first let it be known that it stood ready to favor a national collection of art and to house and protect such a collection, collectors of eminence throughout the country have been turning Washingtonward to make the nation a trustee and depository of their collections; and the gifts have averaged \$600,000 in value annually ever since. To date the outstanding prize won for the people forever has been the Freer collection. From the great war the nation also has profited by having this new agency through which to function. All the processes of art, often executed by men of highest talent, now have stored their records of the Great Armageddon with the official custodians of these pictorial archives; and the bulk is now so great and the quality of the collections so high that Congress will be fatuously niggardly if at once it does not provide adequate quarters for safe storage and for worthy display.

A person cannot witness at close range, the incessant and ever mounting concentration of national and international interest in Washington, involving as it does an almost hectic rush of important persons to the city for conference on public and vocational interests, without realizing how far-ranging is to be the educational influence of the art of the capital upon this host of influential visitors. The "mere politician," the conventional tourist, and the "newly weds"—they are coming as of yore. But the war and the

reconstruction periods have started capitalward higher types of nationals and of foreign visitors. The city is becoming the permanent administrative center of great juridical, educational, scientific, professional and vocational interests. Their respective adherents are to assemble regularly in the city hereafter. Whatever they find well done in the capital many of them will try to have equally well done in their home towns or cities. From which fact the following claim arises: "The more the nation does to make the capital lovely the sooner the country at large will rise to a corresponding esthetic level of appreciation and achievement." National executives seldom fail to see this logic, and they act accordingly. The crying need now is for Senators and Congressmen who will give Art a recognition that is her due. If Washington, Jefferson, and Roosevelt were Presidents with visions in matters of art, who have left their stamp upon the capital's external adornment, then with equal propriety James McMillan, long time U. S. Senator from Michigan, may be cited as the lawmaker par excellence who had artistic vision and who used personal and official power to foster beauty as a jewel in the crown of democracy. He labored and he gave of his fortune to create on the Potomac "a unified, organized and magnificent capital city to express by its permanence and grandeur the power and stability of the Republic," to quote Charles Moore, present chairman of the Fine Arts Commission.



MODEL OF THE MALL

(Made for the Park Commission. Looking from the site of the Lincoln Memorial, up eastward, to the Capitol, showing future parking, and the proper alignment of public buildings)



Photograph by Charles Martin, National Geographic Staff

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WITH THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, AND THE CAPITOL AND NATIONAL MUSEUM DOMES IN THE DISTANCE

"The outside columns are the simple Doric, the inside columns the simple Ionic. The marble of the structure is from the Colorado Yule mine, remarkable for its texture and the purity of its white, and for the size of the drums which make the columns noteworthy in the architecture of the world."

CURTIS

Q. Why is the figure of Lincoln in Memorial shown sitting on an American flag? M. M. B.

A. The figure is not seated on a flag. Draped around Lincoln's chair is a flag against which he leans. Flag etiquette today would not permit such a decoration of a chair. It was, however, permissible in Lincoln's time.

I DON'T KNOW who my grandfather was;
I am much more concerned to know
what his grandson will be.

* * *

When you have got an elephant by the
leg and he is trying to run away, it's best
to let him run. (Probably Lincoln's last
aphorism, spoken to Charles A. Dana. He
was shot a few hours later.)

* * *

Equality in society beats inequality,
whether the latter be of the British-aristo-
cratic sort, or of the domestic-slavery sort.

* * *

I shall try to correct errors when shown
to be errors, and I shall adopt new views
so fast as they shall appear to be new
views.

* * *

Explanations explanatory of things ex-
plained. (Referring to an argument by
Stephen A. Douglas.)

* * *

As President, I have no eyes but con-
stitutional eyes; I cannot see you. (To Con-
federate commissioners seeking negotia-
tion.)

* * *

Character is like a tree and reputation
like its shadow. The shadow is what we
think of it; the tree is the real thing.

* * *

Many free countries have lost their
liberty, and ours may lose hers; but if she
shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I
was the last to desert but that I never
deserted her.

* * *

I claim not to have controlled events,
but confess plainly that events have con-
trolled me.

* * *

No man is good enough to govern an-
other man without that other's consent.

* * *

He reminds me of a man who mur-
dered both his parents, and then when
sentence was about to be pronounced,
pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he
was an orphan.

I hold that if the Almighty had ever
made a set of men that should do all the
eating and none of the work, He would
have made them with mouths only and no
hands.

* * *

I HAPPEN TEMPORARILY to occupy this
White House. I am a living witness that
any one of your children may look to come
here some day as my father's child has.
(To visiting Ohioan soldiers, 1864.)

* * *

The dogmas of the quiet past are inade-
quate to the stormy present.

* * *

Few can be induced to labor exclusively
for posterity. Posterity has done nothing
for us.

* * *

Men are not flattered by being shown
that there has been a difference of pur-
pose between the Almighty and them.

* * *

Better to remain silent and be thought
a fool, than to speak out loud and remove
all doubt.

* * *

Whenever I hear any one arguing for
slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it
tried on him personally.

* * *

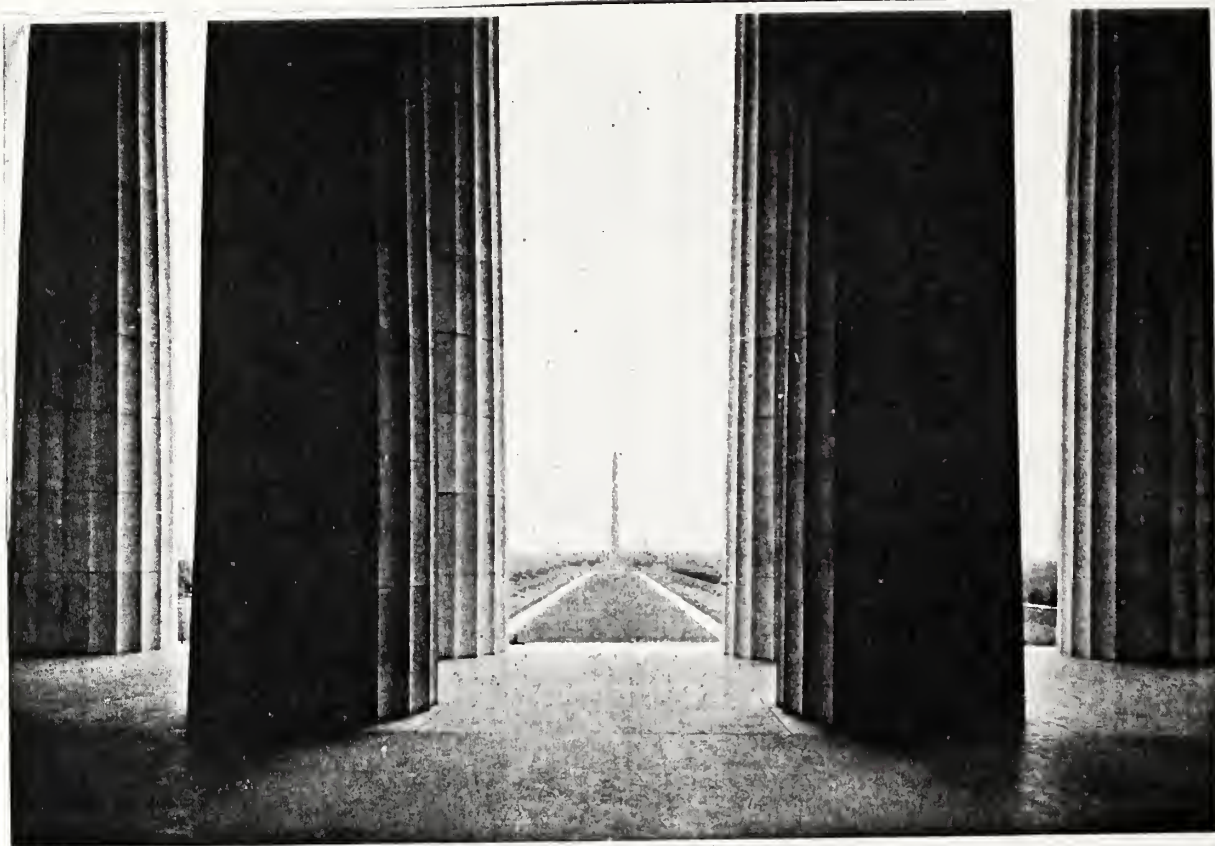
I have heard of your recently saying
that both the Army and the country
needed a dictator. . . . Only those generals
who gain successes can set up dictators.
What I ask of you now is military success,
and I will risk the dictatorship. (To Gen.
Joseph Hooker, appointing him to com-
mand the Army of the Potomac.)

* * *

He can compress the most words into
the smallest ideas of any man I ever met.
(Of a fellow lawyer.)

* * *

The lady bearer of this, says she has
two sons who want to work. Set them at it
if possible. Wanting to work is so rare
a merit that it should be encouraged.



AMERICA DAY BY DAY.

By CHARLES B. DRISCOLL.

Washington, March 29.

WE DRIVE into Washington late in the day, along the ugly highway from Baltimore. This highway needs complete redesigning and reconstruction as badly as any important stretch of road in this country. We note that there is a widening operation going forward at one place, but we are moved to cry out, "Oh, reform it altogether!" The thousands of unsightly signs and gaudy shacks along the road give one the jitters. Also, it is a dangerous road at night, in a storm, as I know, for I've driven it under those conditions.

Immediately upon arriving we go to visit the Lincoln Memorial. I never spend a day in Washington without paying my respects to that great work of art. There is a calm beauty about the monument and a brooding peace in the atmosphere, dominated by the serene statue of the seated Lincoln, done by Daniel Chester French. If ever our statesmen are tempted to thrust us into another war, I wish they might, one by one and all alone, spend an evening under the portico of that memorial. Far greater values than the glory of war would be impressed upon them as the setting sun reflects the nation's tribute to Lincoln in the still pool that stretches toward the tall shaft that is consecrated to another patriot—George Washington.

Visiting our old friend A. F. Jones, at the Washington Post, we notice a plaster bust of John Philip Sousa, and fall into a discussion about him. As long as I can remember I've heard and loved that stirring march of Sousa's called "The Washington Post." As a child I supposed the title was in honor of a military post at the nation's capital. Now I hear from Mr. Jones the story of the origin of the great march, which has been played around the world.

In 1889 Sousa was a young man, directing the United States marine band. The Washington Post was holding an essay contest, and planned a ceremony for the bestowal of awards on winning school children. One of the owners of the newspaper, meeting Sousa on the street, asked him if he'd write a special piece of music for the occasion. Sousa did, and his band played it at the celebration. He called it "The Washington Post March," and within a year it had become a popular air.

Ever since, when a parade passes in front of the Post building,

the bands strike up that march.

Young Mr. Sousa was paid \$35 for the "special piece." He lived to hear it played in every town and country he visited, and to see it become the most popular request number on every band program.

We have a snack at the National Press Club, and, as always, hear much talk of the great men of the world. The boys are remembering when Cardinal Paccelli, now Pope, spoke to them. They do not discuss what he said in his speech, for it is a courtesy to distinguished visitors that their words, spoken at table in the Press Club, are not reported or talked about. But we are told that the prelate made a good impression. After he had climbed into his cab, outside the building, he stuck his head out the window and said to some of the newsmen who had accompanied him to the curb, "Tell me, boys, how did I do? Did the talk go over?"

Gossip about the club is that the President has been found in a solemn and none-too-happy mood of late by visitors who have spent some time with him. Cares of office now weigh heavily upon him. Not only does the foreign situation give him cause for worry. He is depressed because he fears the policies and programs he has worked to establish may be altogether wiped out and washed away by the administration that will succeed him in power.

It is thus with all presidents, I suppose, as the end of the term draws near. The power and the glory begin to fade. The individual who has occupied the seat of the mighty begins to reflect sadly upon the unknown future and the unavailing past.

Jim Monahan, whom I've known many years as a New York writer and magazine editor, greets us at the club. He is writing an article for the Saturday Evening Post, and doing research on it here. This is the town in which magazine writers love to work. Officials and government employees are accustomed to working with writers and reporters. Documents, files, evidence and books are available. The Congressional Library is a treasurehouse of information. The boys at the Press Club are always willing to help an outside writer with tips, introductions and words of seasoned advice.

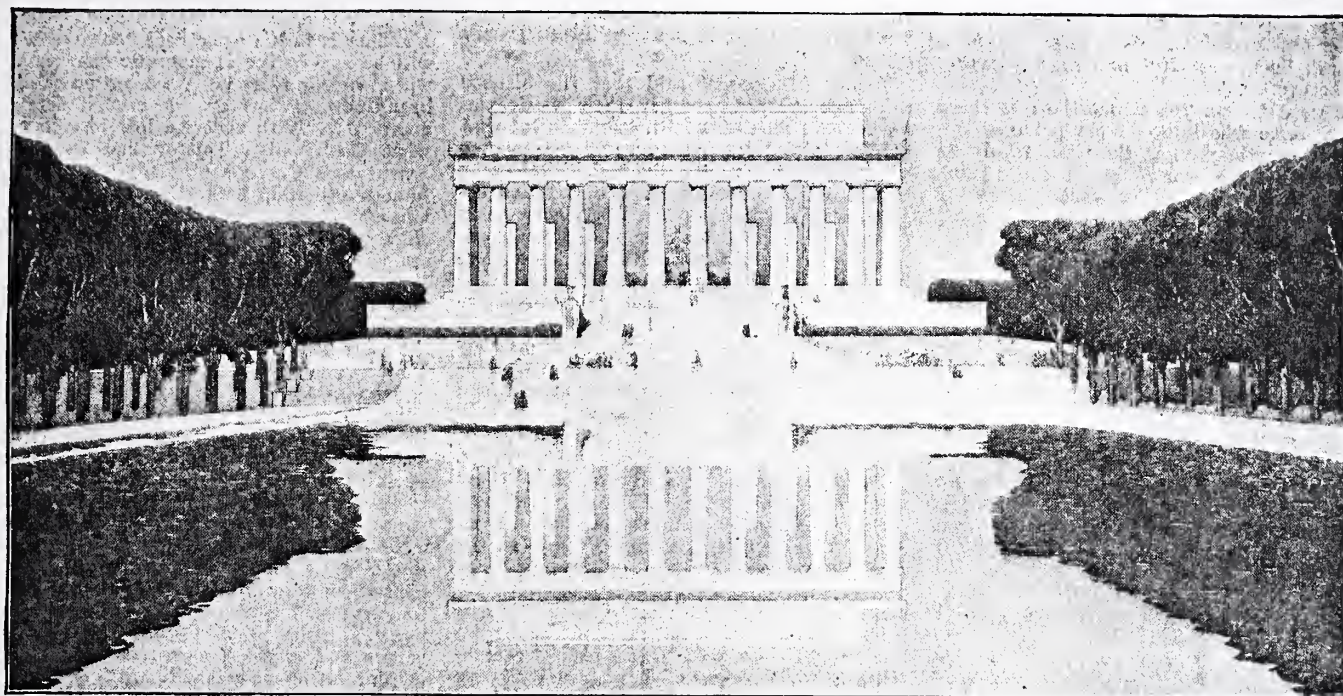
Yes, we all like Washington. It is the world's most beautiful and most friendly capital city.

Inspirational Value of Monument.

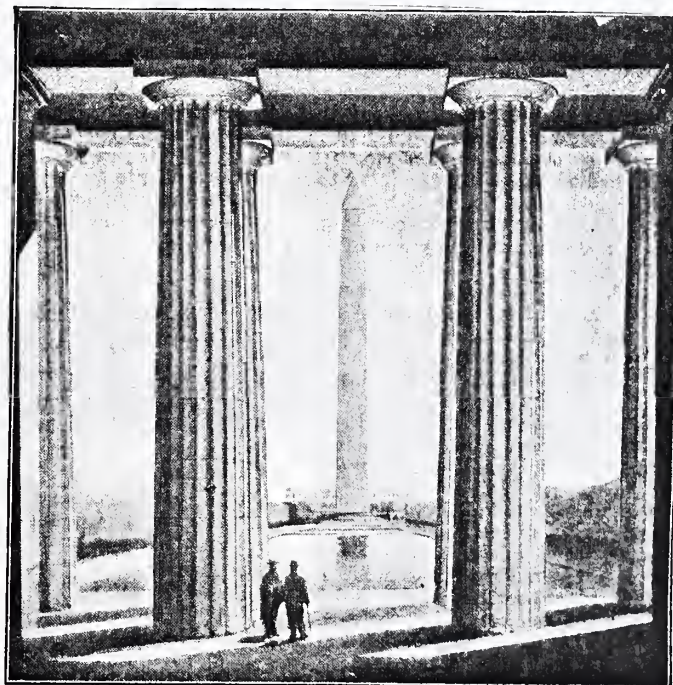
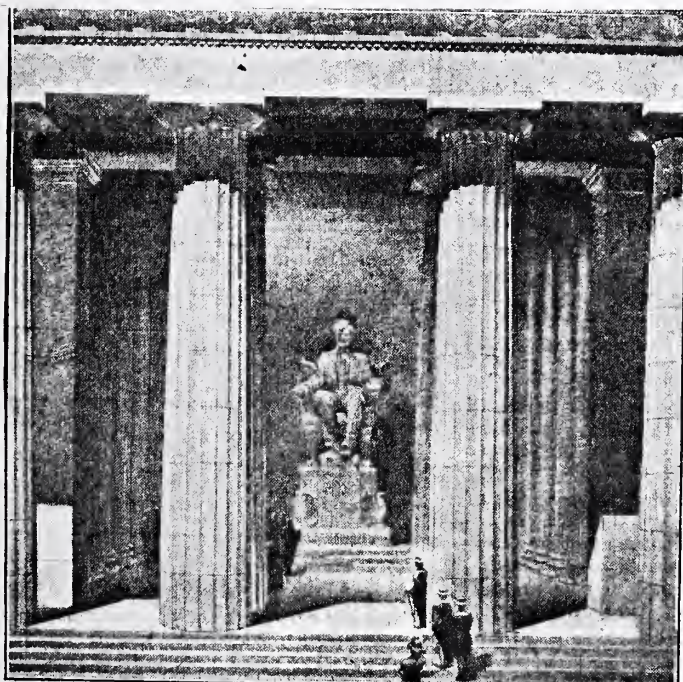
Extract from a sermon on "Abraham Lincoln" preached by I. F. Roach of St. Paul's M. E. church.

"Why should we build a monument to the memory of this illustrious citizen? I have been surprised and pained as I have heard men discussing the question of an appropriation to the monument fund. Some seemed to regard the monument as a decoration to the lawn in front of the capitol building and regarded it as an appropriation for local improvement and not a matter of state wide concern. How far short of the true thought have such people come. The great thought relative to the erection of the monument is its inspirational value during many years to come. I can but feel that it is the duty of every state to erect a monument to the memory of the man who is regarded as the 'first American.' That monument ought to be placed in the capitol city and on the capitol grounds where our legislators come up every two years to enact laws and give direction to the affairs of state. 'Tis to this city that the sons and daughters of our state will come as students in our educational institutions and looking upon this monument will see back of it the principles of honor and all the elements of good citizenship that were exemplified in the tallest character of the past century. This monument will suggest to them a greatness that is indescribable. While it will suggest the greatness of the deeds of one who laid the foundation of a new nation, indivisible and harmonious, it will also tell of the greatness of the character of one who was greater than any title in the gift of a great nation. It will tell the story of the essential greatness developed by adherence to principles of right.

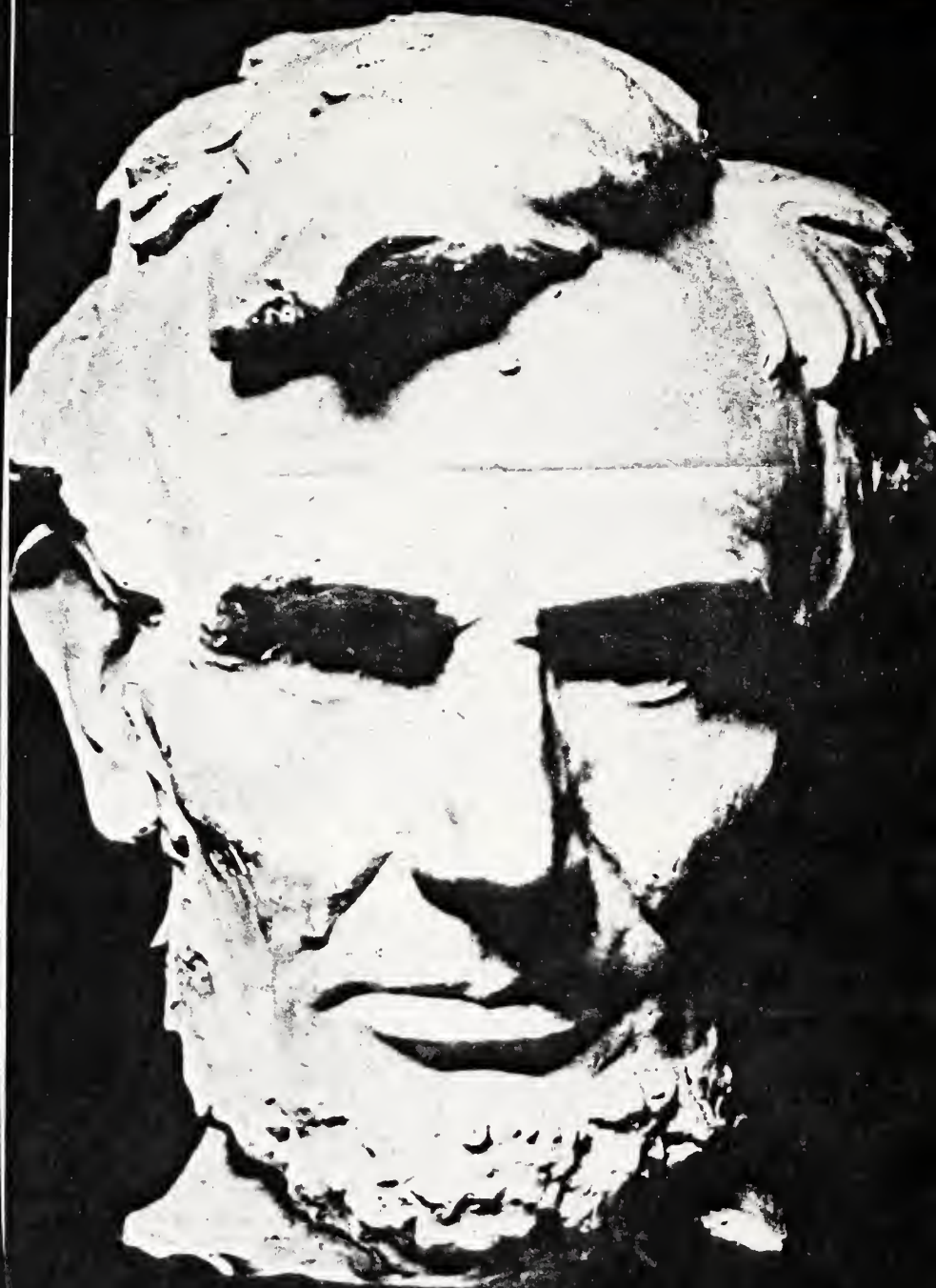
"Fellow citizens we owe it to our future citizenship to erect this monument. Lift it up that it may call future generations to exemplify the characteristics of our 'ideal citizen.' Let it stand for consideration for others, great generosity for all mankind, an instinctive love of truth, great tenderness and an ambition to be truly esteemed of our fellowmen by rendering ourselves worthy of their esteem. What an inspiration it will be to the ambitious youth in poverty, what an inspiration to the youth who feels throbbing potentialities in his breast and hear humanity's call to service. This monument will tell the story of the man whose life scorns the prejudices of wealth and birth and adds undying dignity to honest common manhood. It will tell the story of the one who taught the humblest lad of honest purpose that the world is longing for him and will open for him a path to power. Build the monument and let its inspirational power call from the ranks of coming generations a noble type of manhood and womanhood and a more righteous and exalted type of citizenship than that which we experience in this present day."



LIGHTS AND SHADOWS. The Lincoln Memorial as Seen from the Lagoon



THE NEW LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON. (Left) the heroic statue of the Emancipator in the central chamber;
(right) looking toward the Washington Monument



**In the Shadow of
the Monument, I
Grasped a Nation's
Devotion to Lincoln**

By LILLIAN A. HIFTLINE

Sunday Magazine Special Writer

I FIRST SAW the Lincoln Memorial in the early mist of a Spring Morning, and I watched the city come to life around it. I mingled with the people and observed their faces as they hurried by.

I saw it reflected in the eager innocent eyes of school children.

I saw it in the impatience of hurrying workers.

I saw its reflections of justice in the weary eyes of soldiers.

I saw it in the patient wrinkled face of a Negro, aged and careworn.

I saw the reverence in their eyes as they went their way.

AMERICA LOVES THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

I asked myself why. WHY?

I thought about the things I knew

of Lincoln and his life:

Lincoln was a homely, awkward man.

Lincoln had less than a year's formal schooling.

Lincoln was a humble man.

Lincoln was a man without malice.

Lincoln was a man of charity.

Lincoln was patient.

Lincoln knew heartbreak, defeat, and mental agony.

Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and between his election and his inauguration, seven states seceded from the Federal Union, to be followed soon by four others.

Lincoln, during the Civil War, was reviled as no other President ever has been.

Lincoln was killed by an assassin.

Lincoln was the most loved of our Presidents.

Monuments have been erected to him all over the World, and his Gettysburg Address etched in stone, on a tablet in Westminster Abbey, along with England's Kings and Queens.

And now this graven image, this beautiful Memorial to him, built on the banks of the Potomac; the river which once divided our Country, which is visited more reverently than any other spot in Washington.

I thought of the hundreds of people who have explored his life and have written books about him. And the hundreds more who will labor far into the nights of the years to come: writing books that your children and mine will read and wonder over, and I asked myself the eternal question: WHY?

Why was this man what he was?

God alone knows.

I realized that beautiful misty morning as I gazed upon the lined face of Lincoln, that Freedom is not an empty word.

And it would be nice if the foreign leaders who feel that war is necessary, could see the Lincoln Memorial as we see it. I would like to have them see it as we do, and not with angry eyes. To see its reflections in the eyes of innocent children, in the calm eyes of the aged Negro, in the weary eyes of the soldier. Perhaps then, they too, would realize that Americans know that Freedom is not an empty word.

Why is Lincoln so loved now?

Perhaps God loved him enough to show him the way. To take him by the hand when the agony of personal tragedy and the storms of political strife beat about him.

I like to think that Lincoln was equal to his hour, and that he made his way in his TIME, in his WORLD, in his plain, humble way.

All these things I thought about that early morning, as I watched the city of Washington come to life near the Memorial.

I thought about it so much, I went back in the late afternoon, and I stood there again, fascinated.

I remembered that my mother had been born in Lincoln, England, and that my father's father had fought in the Civil War. And when I was a little girl, I had sat on his lap on rainy Sundays and he had told me stories of the Civil War and explained the battles to me. So that by the time I was ready for school, I knew that Lincoln had saved the Union. And I knew the tragic story of a great Civil War General: FITZ JOHN PORTER. How Porter had been made a political scapegoat, had been court-martialed, stripped of honor and rank. All this because Lincoln was shot before he knew the real facts of the case. So even as a child, I was fascinated by the stories of Lincoln and his sense of justice.

As I stood there again late in the day, watching the fading light making shadows, I remembered things I had read about the man.

Lincoln was a realist.

Lincoln wanted to save the Union:

not to save or destroy slavery.

Lincoln was never remote. He gave of himself to the ordinary man.

If Lincoln had a sense of destiny, it did not cause him to lose the common touch.

If Lincoln was ambitious, it only forced him the more to honor the dignity of all men, in all walks of life.

I thought of my brothers in foreign service. For the task today remains: the same challenge in a new form is with us still. And like the challenge of Lincoln's day, the danger lies not so much in a foreign country, but within ourselves. We must not lose what the blood of previous generations has so dearly gained.

I thought of many little things I had read about Lincoln: a gentle lover, a devoted husband, a loving Father.

The Gettysburg Address.

The Cabinet crisis.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The Assassination.

The Funeral, the Funeral Car which carried Lincoln's body from Washington, D.C. to Springfield, Illinois, in the Spring of 1865.

How did I know that his heart had not died long before his body was assassinated? How did I know that the agony of his walk through burning Richmond had not seared his heart, before the bullet did?

As I stood there musing on the things I knew of Lincoln and the things I did not know, of one thing I was sure: I was glad my mother had been born in Lincoln, England, and had married an American whose father had fought in the Civil War. So that years later I could visit the Lincoln Memorial and remember the things he had told me about so long ago on those rainy Sunday afternoons in Long Ridge, Connecticut.

And I hope that I shall someday have the pleasure of showing my children, and perhaps my grandchildren, the Lincoln Memorial. For they too, will wonder about the Lincoln Memorial and what it stands for:

"FOR ALL MEN ARE CREATED
EQUAL WITH MALICE
TOWARD NONE."

A Story in Stone

BY CARROLL BROWN

THEY stood together, the old soldier and his little grandson. You would not have known perhaps that he had ever been a soldier—that is, you would not have known, had it not been for the bronze button he wore on his coat lapel—the button that means Civil War veteran. At this moment the bent shoulders were straight, his head was thrown back, he held his cap in his hand and on his face was an expression of love and reverence.

The little boy looked up at him wonderingly; then he, too, removed his hat and the light spring wind stirred the golden curls of the child and lifted the thin grey locks of the old man as the two of them stood at attention.

"Sonny," said the old man softly, "it's almost as if he were here himself."

Then, pointing here and there with his face and voice full of memories, the old soldier told the little boy a story. Let me describe what they saw so that you may understand whom and what the old man meant when he said, "It's almost as if he were here."

Beside them was a pool of water, dappled green and brown in the spring sunshine. At the head of the pool terraced white steps led up to a gleaming marble building. The sky overhead was pale blue, with white clouds banked like mountains on the horizon-mountains, violet shadows in their valleys. The same violet shadows touched the spaces between the great pillars forming a colonnade around the building which was white as the clouds themselves.

But it is not alone the beauty of the great Lincoln Memorial at Washington which I want you to see. It is its meaning, for it tells in marble and bronze the story of the love of the American people for Abraham Lincoln.

Did you ever stop to think how many different ways there are of telling a story? It may be told by word of mouth as the old soldier told it to the little boy, it may be told in a picture, it may be expressed in the lovely music of the violin or organ, or it may be told on a printed page.

It is said that the architect, Henry Baker, who designed the Lincoln Memorial, spent a great deal of time reading the stories of Lincoln's life so that the building which he designed might tell its story truly. That is why its plan is so beautiful and strong and simple—because Lincoln's life was beautiful and strong and simple.

And the site of the building was chosen with the same thought, a quiet, beautiful place which Lincoln himself might have chosen. Not far away is the city of Washington; and the Washington monument, rising proud and erect, like a great white finger pointing to the sky; across the Potomac River in the National Cemetery are buried thirty thousands of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War. Five thousand of these graves are marked unknown, but each of those soldiers felt, when he was living, wherever he was—in battlefield or camp—that President Lincoln loved and remembered him. To the other side is the Capitol where Lincoln worked so patiently and untiringly and where he laid the plans which should bind the nation together.

Is it not appropriate that the names of States in the Union which Lincoln helped to preserve should be carved around the cornice of the memorial building?

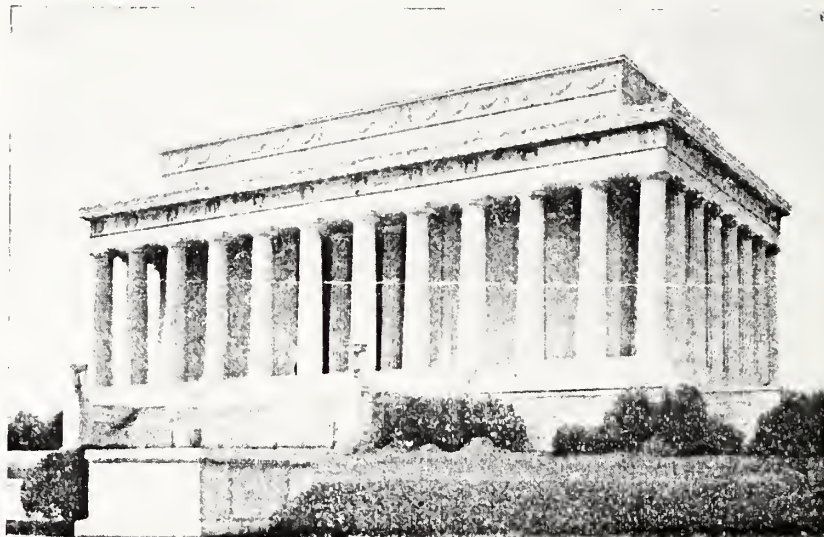
WITHIN the building the story of Lincoln is told again—this time by the sculptor, Daniel Chester French. He, like Baker, read everything he could find about the life of Lincoln and studied

moment be lifted as he rises to speak the great simple words that Lincoln spoke.

Two of these great speeches you will find carved in the marble walls, one at each end of the building, separated from the hall in which the statue stands by tall marble columns.

Probably you have learned the Gettysburg address in school, but here in this wonderful quiet with the great statue of Lincoln not far from you, those simple words will have a new meaning for you. You will think of the soldiers sleeping across the river and perhaps you will repeat softly to yourself: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

AND you will realize a little better what these great words mean as you look above the Gettysburg speech to the great mural painting by Jules Guerin. Done in the soft reds and browns and greens of autumn leaves, it tells the story of freedom. Across the background are brown cypress trees. In the center stands the Angel of Truth, with broad white wings outstretched and hands uplifted. On either side of the angel stand and kneel the dusky slaves and the chains are falling from their hands and feet.



© Keystone

The Lincoln Memorial at Washington

You will find another decoration of the same sort at the other end of the building. Here, again, stands the angel, but this time with hands placed on the hands of two figures which represent the North and South—joining them together. Below this painting are carved the words of Lincoln's second inaugural address.

As you read these speeches and look at the soft-toned pictures and then tip-toe again into the hall, where stands the great statue, and then out into the sunlight, you will realize as you never have before what Abraham Lincoln means to the American people.

And so the story is told; but let us remember that greater than any story in bronze or marble is the story we hold in our hearts, for it is to keep in mind this heart-love that the great memorial was built.

hundreds of photographs of him before modeling the statue, which stands alone in the central hall. And so faithfully has he modeled that when you pass between the huge pillars and enter the great hall, with its dim rich light, it seems to you that the figure sitting alone there in the arm chair is alive. That he has only dropped into the chair to rest and that his hands which lie on its arms may at any

Negress Will Sing at Lincoln Shrine

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(AP) —Marian Anderson, Negro contralto whose failure to secure the D. A. R. Auditorium for a concert here stirred up a controversy extending to the White House, received permission today to sing at the Lincoln Memorial.

Secretary Ickes, as head of the National Park Service, authorized use of the grounds at the shrine of the great emancipator for a free, outdoor concert Easter Sunday.

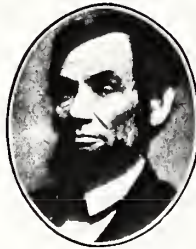
The singer first sought to rent Constitution Hall, huge auditorium owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was denied on the grounds that it had been reserved for an afternoon symphony.

Later, the school board was requested to permit the use of the auditorium at Central High School, a school for white pupils. The board pointed out that there was a dual system of schools for whites and Negroes, and also said it had a rule against use of the school facilities for commercial purposes.

However, it agreed to permit the singer to use the auditorium provided its action was not regarded as a precedent. Howard University, Negro institution sponsoring the singer, refused to accept the condition. Her program is to be broadcast (N. B. C., 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time).

Lincoln Memorial

Situated on the Mall, opposite Washington Monument. Open from 9.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. week-days and holidays; 12.00 noon to 6.00 P.M. Sundays



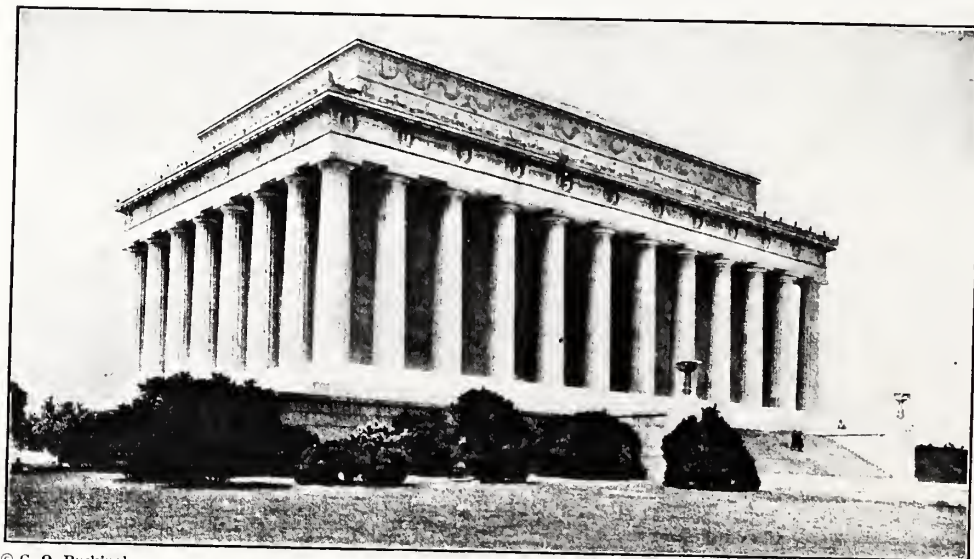
THE memorial to Abraham Lincoln, like that to George Washington, did not come into being until the generation had passed that knew the man. On May 30, 1922, William Howard Taft, on behalf of the Senate Park Commission, formally presented the nation with the Lincoln Memorial, erected through public subscription by the people of the nation to a man who was born in a cabin, became the President of the United States and the savior of the nation.

The Lincoln Memorial is regarded by many people as the outstanding attraction in Washington. It is a rectangular structure of white marble with a colonnade of thirty-six Doric columns, one for each state existing at the time of Lincoln's death. Within the central hall is a

colossal figure of the martyr-President—the work of Chester French Lord. On opposite walls, and separated from the central hall by a row of four Ionic columns, are two memorial tablets, one containing Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the other his second inaugural address. Above the tablets are two large mural paintings, "Emancipation" and "Reunion," by Jules Guerin.

The Lincoln Memorial stands in a most fitting setting at the western end of the Mall, on the axis of the Washington Monument and the Capitol. It has an impressive approach of broad steps and wide terraces that lend it an air of solitary and dignified grandeur typical of the man whose memory it perpetuates.

The Lincoln Memorial is conceded to be the finest monument ever erected to the memory of a man, and many people have pronounced it the most beautiful building erected anywhere since the beginning of the Christian era.



© C. O. Buckingham

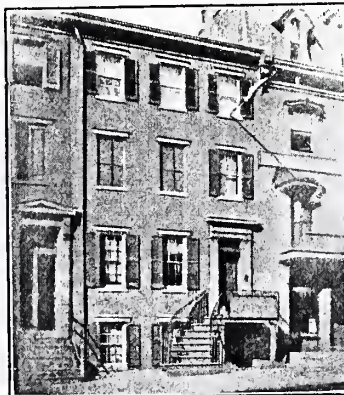
THE MAJESTIC LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Lincoln Museum

Situated at No. 516 Tenth St. Open from 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily

WHEN Lincoln fell the victim of an assassin's bullet, he was hurriedly carried to a plain little house nearby at No. 516 Tenth Street. This building was afterward thoroughly renovated and made a Museum Lincolnia, so to speak. It contains the famous Old-royd Memorial Collection, consisting of more than three thousand articles pertaining to the martyred President. Among these are the family Bible; a rail split by Lincoln in 1830; the office chair he occupied at his desk in Springfield when drafting his first inaugural address and forming his cabinet; the furniture of his home at Springfield, Illinois; the last bit of writing that Lincoln ever did; also the spur which Booth wore and which he accidentally caught in the flag when leaping from the box in the theatre after the assassination of the President.

In order to defray the expenses of



© Harris & Ewing

THE HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED

maintaining the house, a charge of 25 cents is made for admission . . . with reduced rates for large parties. Immediately opposite the Museum is Ford's Theatre, in which President Lincoln was shot.



MEMENTOES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN THE LINCOLN MUSEUM

Mount Vernon



WASHINGTON'S MANSION

A VISIT to Washington without a trip to Mount Vernon is almost unthinkable. The outlines of this famous old house of Washington are familiar to every school child in America. It is one of life's ambitions to be able to say, "I have paid my tribute to the greatness of Washington by a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. I have stood before his tomb and passed through the chambers of the home of this great man of patriotism, honor and integrity."

The house stands upon a sloping hill, overlooking the Potomac River, a typically southern mansion, with its shaded lawns, gardens, orchards and outbuildings. The property is owned and cared for by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, an organization of patriotic women throughout the United States, through whose efforts this patriotic shrine has been preserved for the future generations of Americans.

The associations that cluster about this hallowed place endear it to the heart of every American. To walk through the rooms, once occupied by Washington and his noble bride, to see the articles of furniture,

the gifts and mementoes, each with a story of its own, is to experience strange thoughts and sensations—these sacred relics encompass time, as it were; they are the bridge between the living and the dead.

One sees the bed upon which Washington died, and the little attic chamber in which his widow so soon afterward breathed her last.

Among the many priceless relics are the key of the Bastille, that grim old prison of French kings, at last destroyed by a long suffering people, a gift from Lafayette to Washington, and the harpsichord, or old-time piano, the wedding gift of Washington to pretty Nellie Custis.

Mount Vernon is open to visitors every day, except Sundays, from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., from April 1st to October 31st, and during the winter months from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., except Sundays. Requires 50 minutes by Washington-Virginia Railway electric cars from 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; by steamer, from the foot of Seventh Street, one hour and 15 minutes.

Lincoln Memorial Has Inspired 20 Millions

By Alexander R. George.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (P)—This country's finest monument will be 25 years old on Memorial day.

The Lincoln Memorial, widely regarded as unsurpassed the world over in simple, impressive beauty, was dedicated May 30, 1922. Chief Justice William H. Taft, chairman of the me-

morial commission, presented it to President Harding for the American people as "a shrine where all can worship."

Since then it has been visited by some 20,000,000 persons. They have come from all the states and virtually every country in the world. Young and old, poor and prosperous, notables and little people have spo-

ken of the lift they got at the shrine, especially from the great life-like statue of Lincoln.

Among 50,000 witnessing the dedication were Robert T. Lincoln, son of the president, and veterans who had fought on both sides in the Civil war. Men in confederate gray, watching men in federal blue present the colors at the dedication, could see the mansion of Robert E. Lee in Arlington national cemetery across the Potomac.

Whirlwind Hour.

Edwin Markham read a poem he had written for the occasion. Two stanzas ran like this:

*When the Norn mother saw
the whirlwind hour
Greatening and darkening
as it hurried on,
She left the heaven of heroes
and came down
To make a man to meet the
mortal need*

*"The color of the ground
was in him, the red earth,
The smack and tang of elemental things,
The rectitude and patience
of the cliff."*

The memorial was designed by Henry Bacon, New York architect who died in 1924.

The memorial cost \$2,949,000. Although the Lincoln

statue is rated as one of the world's masterpieces and a priceless heritage of the American people, it cost only \$88,000. Six years were spent in its creation and execution.

Members of the family of Daniel Chester French, who designed and modeled the statue, have said he made no profit on it.

Georgia Marble.

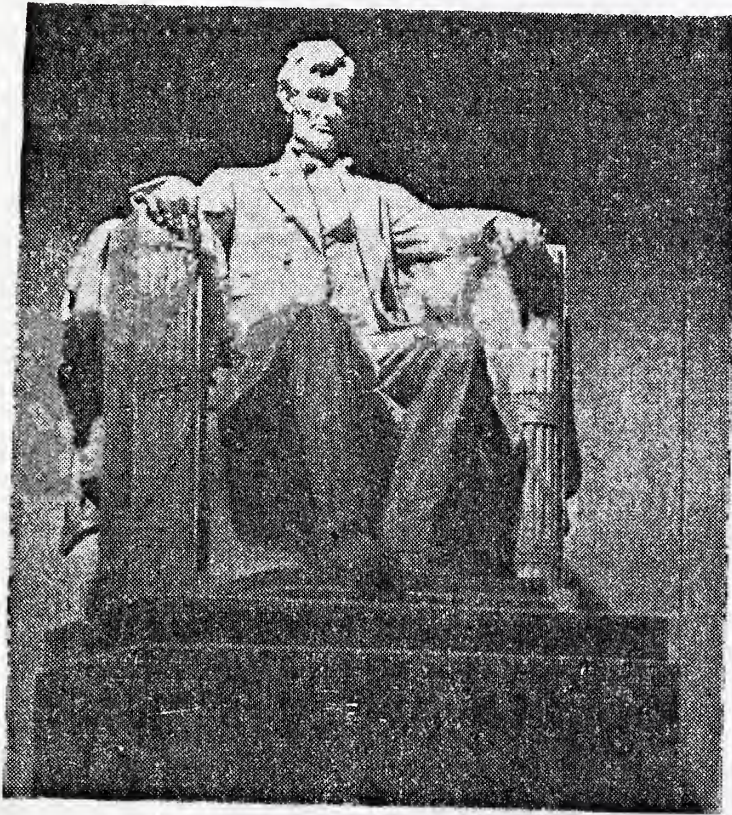
The carving of the Lincoln statue was done by the six Piccirilli brothers in their shops in New York, where Mr. French also worked. It was carved out of 28 blocks of Georgia white marble so adroitly joined together they appear as one huge monolith.

Memorial visitors are greatly impressed by the strength and kindness expressed in the face and hands of the statue.

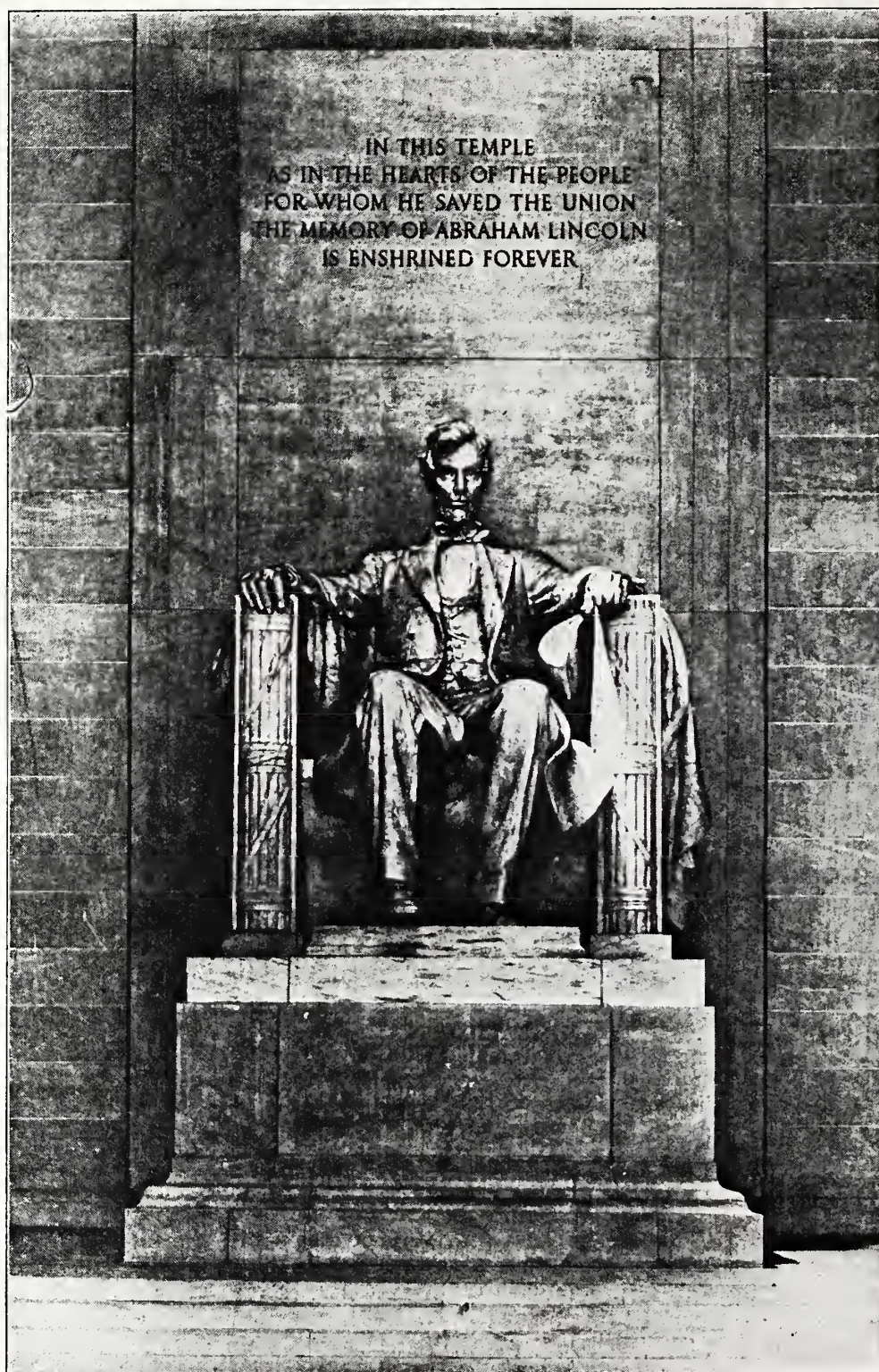
Some typical comments are: "It's the most human chunk of stone I ever saw," "He sets so natural," and "I want my son to see this. It's terrific."

There's a story of one little boy who started to climb the pedestal and was told by his mother: "We must not do anything undignified here. This is a holy place."

"I didn't mean to be undignified, mommy," he replied. "I was just going to climb up on his lap. He looks so lonesome."



The Lincoln Statue in Washington, D. C.



National Photo

Marble Statue of Abraham Lincoln, Occupying the Central Space in the Memorial Building

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

*By Ray G. Catmen, 40 Oak Street,
Clinton*

The Lincoln Memorial, designed by Henry Bacon of New York, is regarded by many as the outstanding attraction in Washington. It is a beautiful rectangular temple, of white marble, with a colonnade of 36 Doric columns, one for each state existing at the time of Lincoln's death. Within the central hall is a colossal figure of the martyr President—the work of Daniel Chester French. On opposite walls are two memorial tablets, one containing Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and the other his second inaugural address. Above the tablets are two large mural paintings, "Emancipation" and "Reunion," by Jules Guerin.

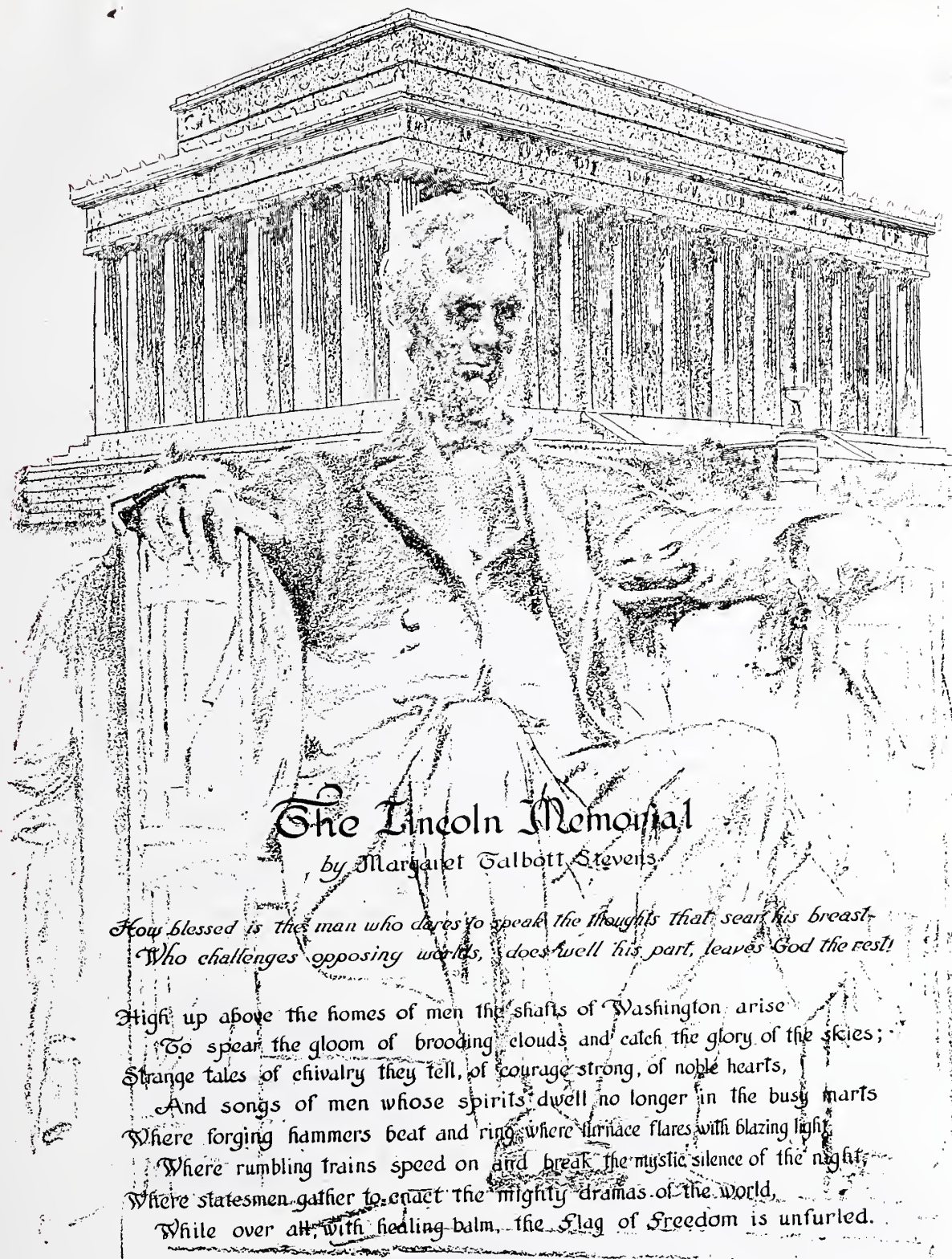
The Lincoln Memorial, however, stands in a most fitting setting of dignified grandeur on the banks of the Potomac at the western end of the Mall. It has an impressive approach of broad steps and wide terraces.

A reflecting pool lying between Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument faithfully mirrors the classic outlines of both. Immediately to the rear of the Memorial is the magnificent Arlington Memorial Bridge, which was completed across the Potomac in 1930 or 1931, joining the District and Virginia shores. With the environs of the Lincoln Monument and the Washington Monument are the lonely "Japanese Cherry Trees" that line the Tidal Basin in the West Potomac Park and border on the waterside drives of East Potomac Park.

In 1912 the Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, presented a gift to the city of Washington as a token of goodwill and esteem from a sister capital city, 3000 Japanese flowering cherry trees. When they are in full bloom, the trees afford one of the prettiest and most picturesque sights to be found in Washington. The year I was there the cherry trees were all in bloom, and it gave a glorious sight to the Potomac, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial and to the city of Washington itself. The cherry trees blossoms are usually out by the early part of April, and many people visit Washington at that time every year just to see this beautiful display of nature. I was there May 1-4, and I hope that I will go there again and see this beautiful sight.



THE HEROIC STATUE OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR IN THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL



The Lincoln Memorial

by Margaret Galbott Stevens

*How blessed is the man who dares to speak the thoughts that sear his breast—
Who challenges opposing worlds, does well his part, leaves God the rest!*

High up above the homes of men the shafts of Washington arise
To spear the gloom of brooding clouds and catch the glory of the skies;
Strange tales of chivalry they tell, of courage strong, of noble hearts,
And songs of men whose spirits dwell no longer in the busy marts
Where forging hammers beat and ring, where furnace flares with blazing light,
Where rumbling trains speed on and break the mystic silence of the night,
Where statesmen gather to enact the mighty dramas of the world,
While over all, with healing balm, the Flag of Freedom is unfurled.

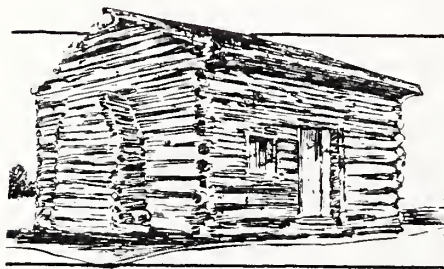
To this fair city's hallowed shrines the classic dreams of Genius gave
Ionic column, obelisk, entablature and architrave,
With purity of Parian grace, entempled on Potomac's shore—
The beauty that was Athens' recreated at Columbia's door:
From dome to dome, from shaft to shaft, the amber light of heaven leaps
To glorify each marble shrine where Memory her mission keeps:
Each monument its message brings, yet one stands out whose words extol
The spirit of the man who dared to live the dictates of his soul!

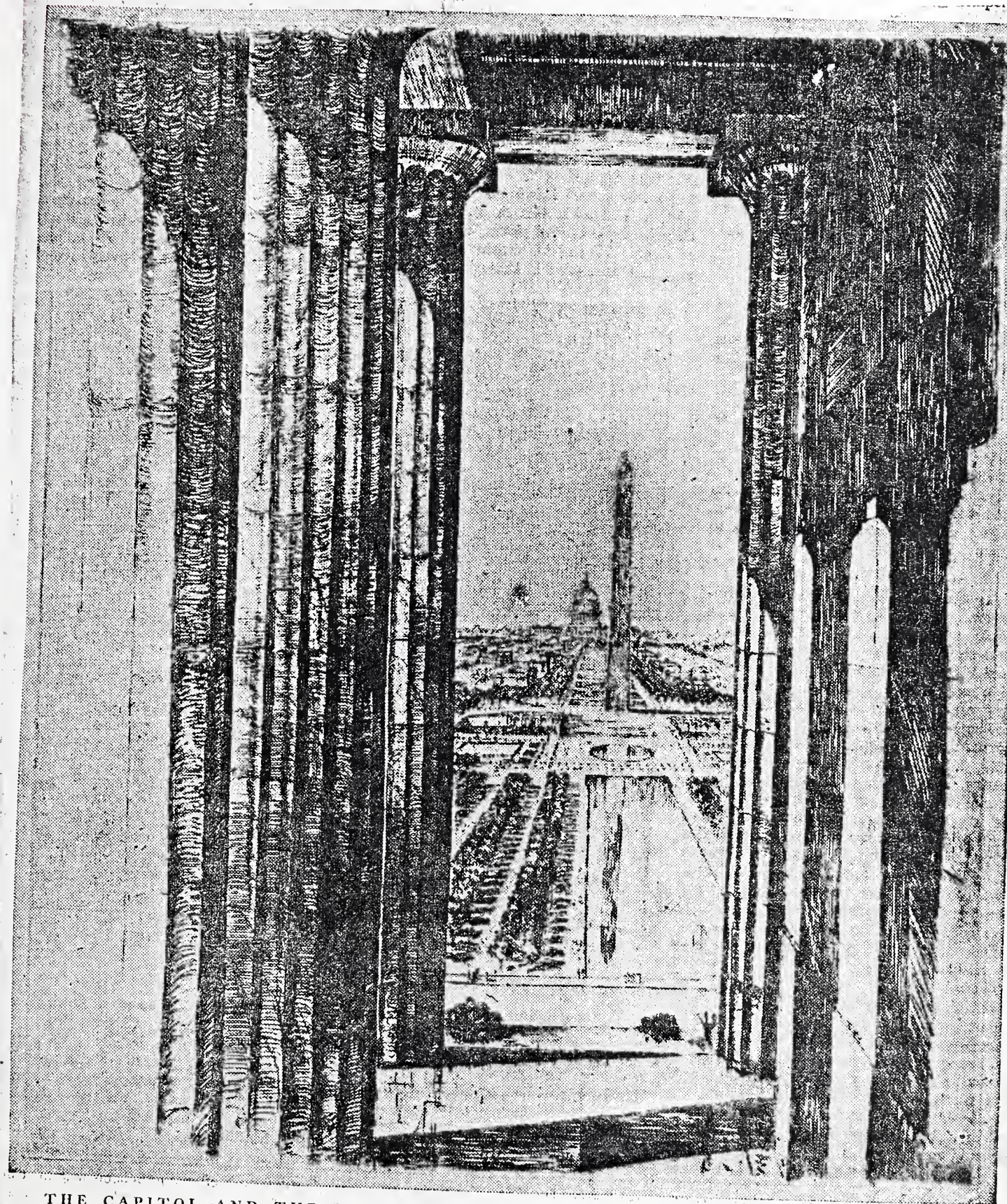
It graces well the river's bank, the fair Potomac's quiet marge -
 A fitting place for him who held blest Freedom as his sacred charge;
 For Liberty pervades the air and sanctifies the hallowed space,
 While seem to sound sweet harmonies of seraph wings throughout the place.
 And there that white heroic form, ensculptured by the hands of men,
 Reflects the kindly soul of him whose great heart seems to beat again;
 On that wide portico he rests with meekness written on his face,
 And gazes out as though with deep compassion for the human race.

Think ye this backwoods boy had dreamed, as stretched before a chimney place,
 He lived among his friendly books and ciphered on a shovel's face,
 That youths would dream some day of him, and view his form in stately seat,
 And measured cadence mark the steps of great men to his marble feet?
 Though crumbling stones and ruined walls, beset by storms of land or sea,
 Make dust of such memorials, his work will live eternally;
 Nor fire, nor flood, nor drought, nor frost - though myriads of seasons roll -
 Can bury in an earthly tomb the Nation's reawakened soul!

All hail, all hail to Lincoln's name! Obeisance pay, ye earthly powers!
 Well may ye sound his praises now and strew his monument with flowers:
 With pride extol his virtues great, ye sons and daughters of this land,
 Acclaim the man before whose shrine world potentates in reverence stand.
 All honor to this saintly soul who bore the burden of the State,
 And brought the Nation from the slough of cruel war and bitter hate;
 Let every state sweet homage bring; Potomac, sing your roundelays,
 And hills of Washington rejoice as nations join the hymns of praise!

*How blessed is the man who dares to speak the thoughts that sear his breast -
 Who challenges opposing worlds, does well his part, leaves God the rest!*





THE CAPITOL AND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FROM LINCOLN MEMORIAL

An etching by Anton Schutz, used by courtesy of Bendann Gallery

The Lincoln Memorial And The Washington Plan

AN APPRECIATION

By JOHN H. SCARFF.

THE completed Lincoln Memorial rises calm and serene in the clear morning air of this Washington spring. The encircling line of Doric columns allows glimpses of the seated Lincoln, emblem of a nation's veneration. Behind in the clear, new green of the Virginia hills, is plainly seen the white of the Arlington Mansion—that other monument to the sacrifice of human life to national ideals. In front, stretching for half a mile, the waters of the lagoon reflect the lines of the Washington obelisk. Already the rows of young oaks between confine the view and give promise of the stately vista of times to come.

Here in a little space is something beautiful. After three centuries of natural opportunity beyond the avarice of man, here at least is a small harvest of beauty for the nation, saved from the almost universal destruction of competitive industrialism. Here the spirit of man finds rest.

THE Lincoln Memorial is the latest completed part of a great project—the plan of the city of Washington. A rush of memory brings to my mind the many vicissitudes of the plan and the names of men, many now dead, who have risen to defend it. Against sometimes overwhelming partisan interests, against the mistaken opposition of Congress, against the neglect of public opinion and the encroachment of what was considered practical necessity (such as even now permits the erection of high buildings in the city), the great plan of Washington has made its way.

In 1791 President Washington was charged by Congress with the duty of making plans of a capital city on the banks of the Potomac. He engaged Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, a Frenchman, to draw up the plans, and under his supervision to lay out the general scheme of the future city, indicating the position of the buildings, the streets and avenues and the open spaces.

The area was then a wilderness of woods and marshes. The two together tramped over the hills and through the woods to locate the House of Congress and the President's palace. With these two points determined, the plan eventually took shape, which was a gridiron of intersecting streets, having imposed upon it the radiating system of communicating avenues. The principal public buildings were planned along the great axis of the Mall, with the Capitol at its head. This main axis was intersected by a north and south secondary axis with the White House as termination at the crossing was to be placed the

equestrian statue of Washington voted by Congress in 1783.

THIS plan was finally adopted, and remains to this day the official plan of the city. It was protected during the life of Washington and Jefferson, who succeeded in fixing it beyond possibility of loss, but not beyond neglect and encroachment. Lack of funds in the Federal Treasury delayed it. Later the Mall became a cow pasture, and of such little importance was the plan considered that in 1870 Congress permitted the construction of a railroad directly across the Mall, cutting off the Capitol from the Monument and the park in two. If allowed to remain it would have destroyed forever the essential features of the composition.

During 1900 public interest was again stimulated to an interest in a plan for the city by the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the moving of the Capital from Philadelphia to Washington, and the following year the Senate adopted a resolution introduced by Senator McMillan, of Michigan, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the subject of plans for the development of the entire park system of the District. This committee sought the advice of D. H. Burnham, F. L. Olmsted, Jr., and Charles McKim. These men gave to it a year of comprehensive study that included visits not only to the best-planned cities and parks of Europe, but to the Colonial estates of Virginia that had been familiar to Washington and Jefferson. Later St. Gaudens was added to the commission. After considering the L'Enfant plan from every angle, both practical and aesthetic, they determined it was sound in all essentials and could not be improved upon. It was through this commission that the railroad was induced to abandon its rights to the Mall property and move to its present location. The plan, although by no means past serious danger, was at last well on the path to fulfillment.

FUNDS were finally appropriated by Congress for a suitable memorial to Lincoln. Various sites and schemes were advocated—a highway to Gettysburg, the location on the axis of New avenue between the Peace Monument and the station, and the plaza in front of the station. This last site gained adherents in Congress who thought the most fitting place for a memorial to Lincoln was that place seen by the greatest number of people each day. But finally it was seen that the place of honor was the main axis of the Mall, where already the great monument of Washington rose far above the other buildings of the city, and that these two, Washington and Lincoln, should rightly be honored above all

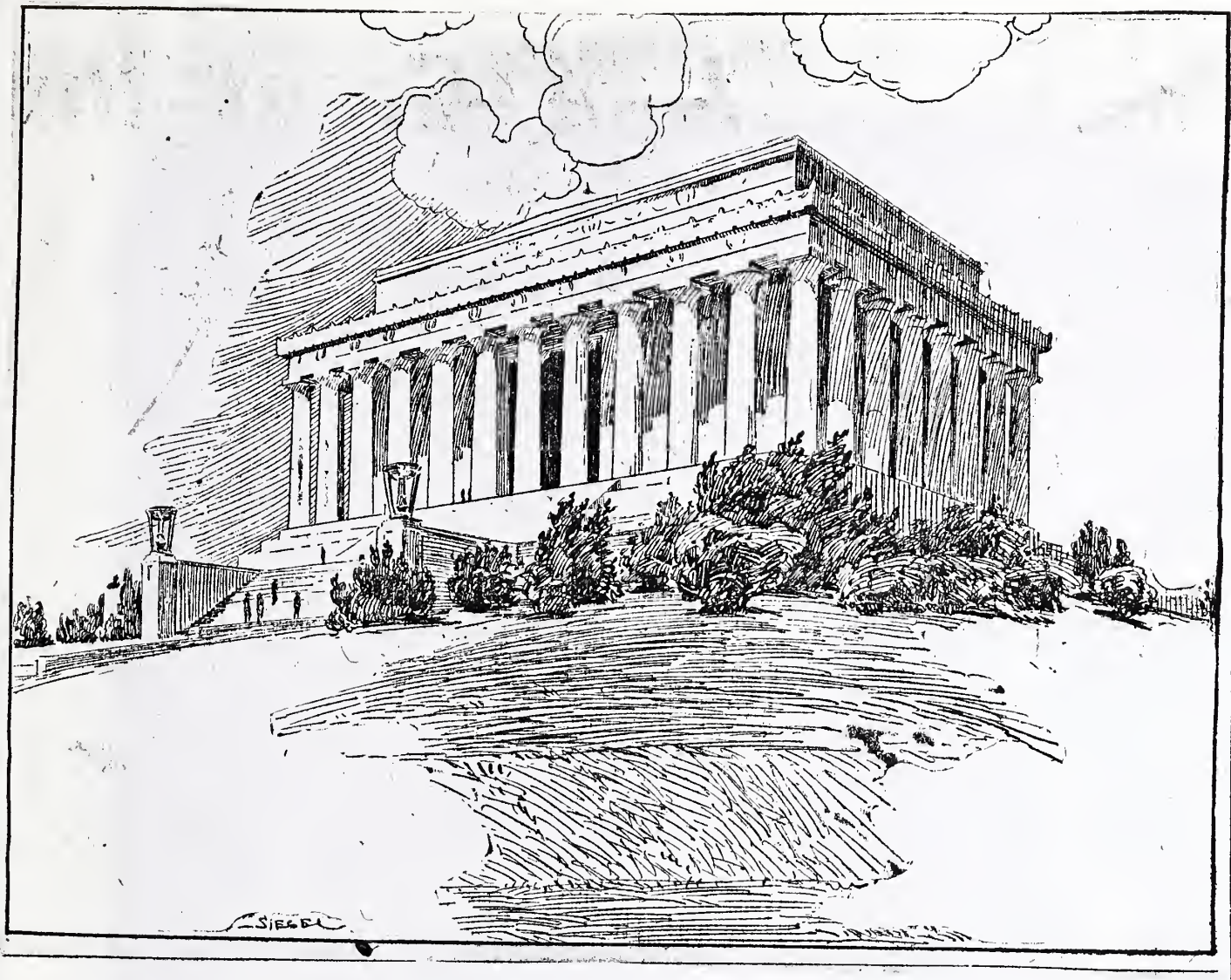
others, and that Lincoln was the only national figure that could be memorialized appropriately with Washington.

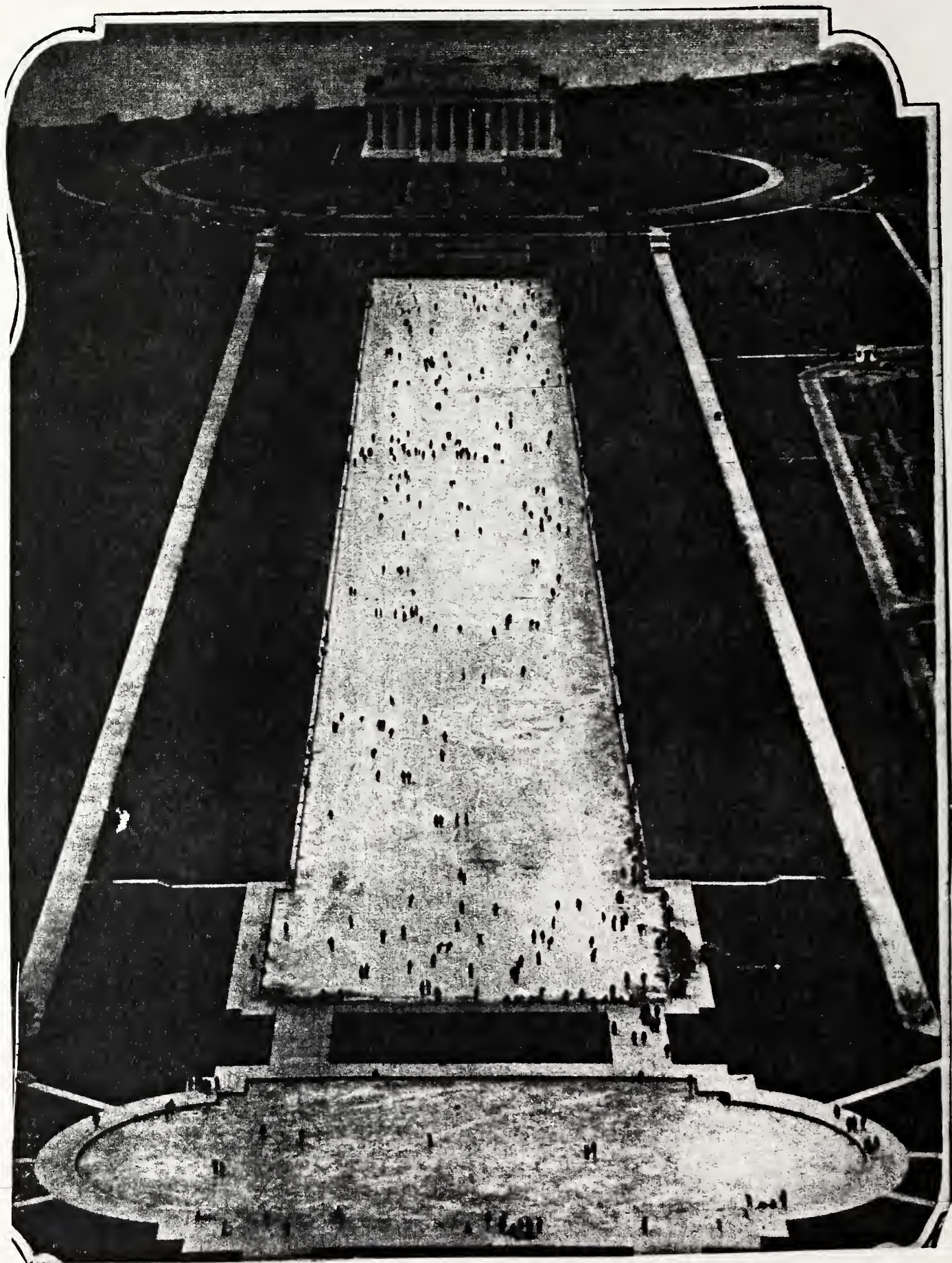
The characteristics of the memorial had already been determined in the plan submitted by the commission in 1901. There was to be a low Doric structure combined with a statue of the Civil War President, raised upon an eminence and acting as a terminating feature to the Mall. From here the same plan contemplated a bridge across the Potomac to Arlington, so bringing the national cemetery and the home of Lee into the scheme. Between the memorial and the monument, the lagoon, suggested by the broad lagoon at Versailles, was placed. Henry Bacon was selected as architect because upon him had "descended the mantle of McKim," who by this time was dead.

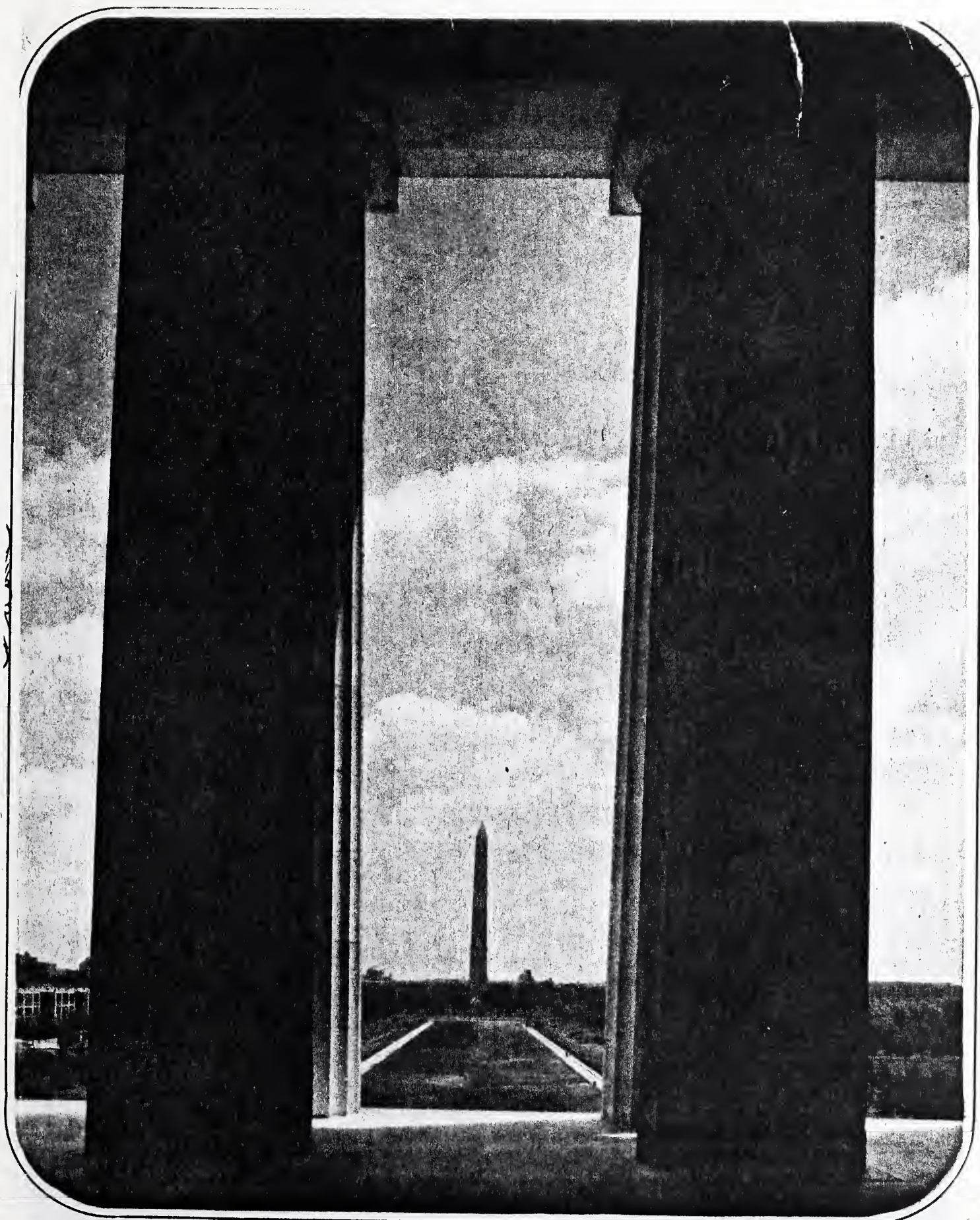
TODAY sees the completion of the memorial at the end of the Mall. With the removal of the temporary war buildings from the center of the Mall and the rectification of the line by the moving of the Smithsonian this part of the scheme will be secure for all time. The American people must see the superlative merits of the arrangement for their Capital City. More than a century and a quarter ago the plan was conceived, when the site where Washington now is was but a jungle. Washington, L'Enfant, Jefferson, gave it being and impetus to take it over the intervening years of darkened taste. Roosevelt, Taft, McMillan, Burnham, St. Gaudens, Olmsted, Root, Hays and the great McKim revived and developed it. Henry Bacon and Daniel Chester French have nobly executed the latest part.

Today Lincoln shares with Washington the expression of gratitude of the American people and the two are symbolized together nobly. Tomorrow will see the damages repaired and the avenue increased in beauty and dignity. The long lines of trees and green sward will stretch the entire way, more than two miles from the Capital to the memorial. It will be lined on both sides with the white palaces of public buildings. The secondary axis of the White House will be terminated on the banks of the Potomac by another group of Government buildings. The bridge from the memorial will lead across the river to Arlington, where sleep the nation's dead.

Surely we owe honor to all those who have labored devotedly against the inexorable antagonism of modern times, through years of toil and neglect with small reward, that this vision might be realized for the nation's Capital.

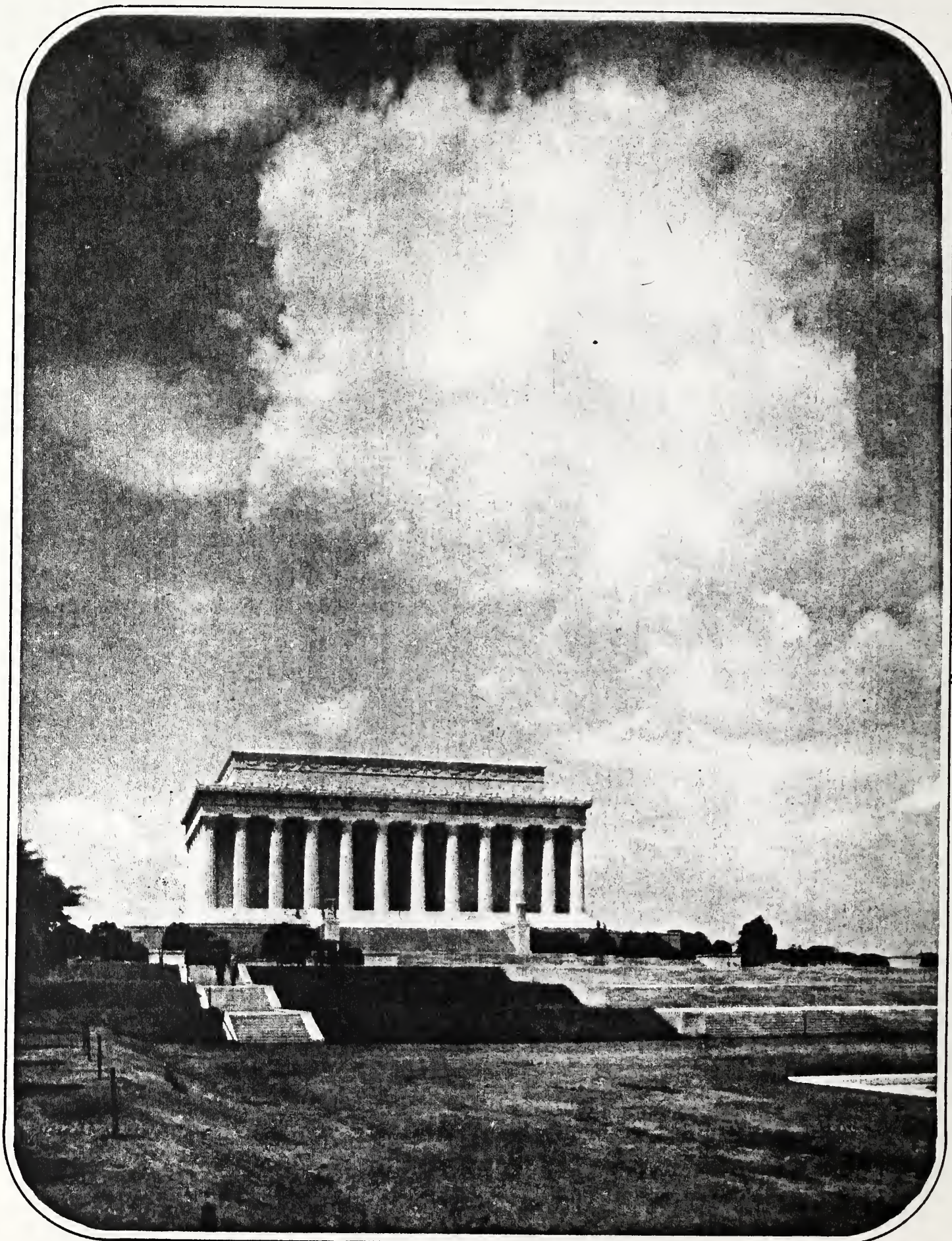






Looking toward the Washington Monument through marble columns of the majestic Lincoln Memorial.

©Harris & Ewing.



The Lincoln Memorial—the finest memorial ever constructed to the memory of a single man. The beautiful white marble structure faces the Washington Monument, looking toward the Capitol.



June 5 1923

Charles & Ewing

The Lincoln Memorial

The popular ideal of a memorial to Lincoln could only be satisfied with a design combining grandeur with beauty.

Such is the great Lincoln Memorial—isolated, majestic and serene.

There are many interesting statistics about this memorial—the figures and measurements of its majestic dimensions and proportions; the fact that it cost quite a bit more than \$2,000,000; the consideration which finally determined the site in Potomac Park on the same east-and-west axis with the dome of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. But there are even more significant facts which one does not get from figures. One is that from the first digging to bedrock for the foundation to the completion of the memorial there was a spirit of co-operation and devotion on the part of all concerned, from the members of the commission to the stonecutters and laborers. The same workmen who were there at the beginning were there at the finish. There was no strike. The cost of this memorial was far less than would have been the cost of a structure of the same size for secular and commercial uses. And in all the processes of what builders call heavy operation, from the quarrying of twenty-three-ton blocks of stone 10,000 feet up in the Colorado mountains and transporting them to the banks of the placid Potomac to the dangerous caisson work fifty feet underground, no man was killed and none seriously injured. This, too, in a stupendous work that was in progress more than ten years, counting from the date of 1911, when Congress created the Lincoln Memorial commission, with President Taft as its chairman. This commission worked with the Federal Commission of Fine Arts throughout the undertaking, determined to obtain a memorial which the American people would for all time instinctively feel to be worthy of bearing the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Henry Bacon, the architect, called as his associates Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, and Jules Guerin, the artist, and for the years of their work together they formed a virtual brotherhood in the spirit of Lincoln. They read Lincoln and studied Lincoln together.

Before one stone was placed upon another in his marble home of memories Henry Bacon determined that the great central room should be a place where the people "could be alone" with the Lincoln to be created by French. He planned, too, that in the lesser space, but not less sacred, the paintings of Guerin would tell again in allegory the meaning of Lincoln's immortal utterances.

One of the best of the distant views of the memorial is to be had from the heights of Arlington across the Potomac, from the porch of Robert E. Lee's home, where Lee pondered and chose the other way.

And it is planned—at least hoped—to put, some day, a monumental bridge across the Potomac from the memorial, from the great shrine hearing the speech of "malice to none," to the other shore, where 6,300 unknown and 25,000 known soldiers of the Blue, the Gray and the Khaki sleep together in peace.

Open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily and from 1 to 4:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays.

Lincoln said when he left New Salem that
he wanted to become the De Witt Clinton of
Illinois -





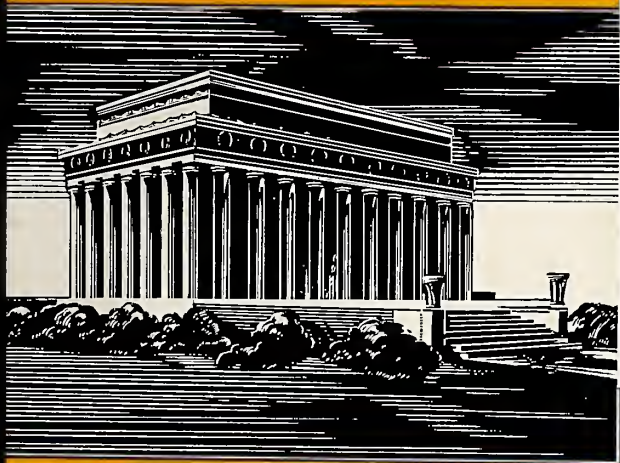
© P. & A. Photo

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR AMID THE NIGHT SHADOWS

Holmes F. S.

AL. Tracked Th. May 274

FOR
LINCOLN

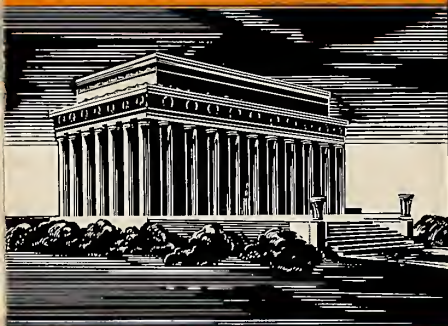


FOR
You

Holmes F. L.

AL. Tracked Thru May 274

FOR
LINCOLN



FOR

You



LIKE an ancient Greek Temple the stately columns of the Lincoln Memorial encompass a colonnade, so majestic in height and withal so serenely beautiful that the first impression is one of reverent awe. Here indeed is a great memorial worthy of the Great Emancipator.

Today, as twenty-three centuries ago, architects dreamed and craftsmen wrought of marble. The "Glory that was Greece" was expressed in marble quarried from the hills and mountains that formed the backbone of the small peninsula. The Lincoln Memorial was constructed of Yule Colorado Marble quarried 10,000 feet above sea level in the mountains of Western Colorado. Brought to the nation's Capital for what is perhaps the nation's most inspiring memorial, Yule Colorado Marble is now demonstrating that it, too, is worthy of its trust.

For the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Yule Colorado Marble was selected, as it was for the Lincoln Memorial, after many different marbles were considered. The sarcophagus, exclusive of its base, required a 56-ton solid block of unimpeachable quality throughout. That huge block is now the most celebrated cemetery monument in America.

For the private memorial and the family mausoleum, Yule Colorado Marble is equally appropriate and gives unlimited expression to the designer's idea and the owner's ideals.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

H. F. Huntington Memorial, San Marino, Cal.

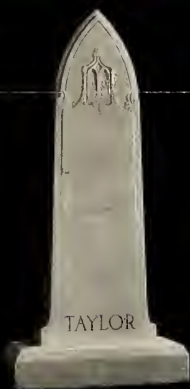


Cook Mausoleum, San Antonio, Texas





THE average memorial buyer has neither the time, the inclination, nor the opportunity to delve deeply into the technical differences between memorial stones. He is safe in following the example set by those who are qualified to select the materials for public memorials like the Lincoln Memorial and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He is likewise justifiably proud when he, too, has selected the same Yule Colorado Marble for his memorial.



No harshness of line disturbs the quiet manifestation of this modern Gothicized memorial.



The ivy and cross combined signifies Fidelity to the Christian faith.

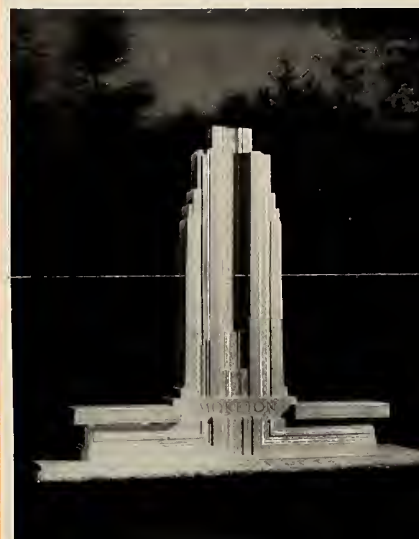
A study in contour, reflecting a distinct sense of repose.



A family memorial where inscriptions of father and mother may be placed in the panels at sides of central unit. The featured hand carving bespeaks the fulfillment of a life enriched by worthy accomplishment.



Dignity, balance and grace of line. Rich in expressiveness. Faith, Hope and Charity speak through the three major set-backs, while laurel, symbolizing glory, accents the vertical trend of the central mass.



Novel but not eccentric. A satisfying example of modern cemetery art, combining the garden type with one of the older forms.



Graceful proportions and unusual application of significant laurel.





Years of experience, skill in design and execution, and the co-operative help of Vermont Marble Company enable us to serve you in the preparation and erection of the memorial which expresses most appropriately your feelings and wishes.

Repairs mar Washington tourist sites

KNIGHT-RIDDER/TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON—Ready to pose for a postcard-perfect photograph, Dara Rosen and her brother, Michael, dashed from beneath the cherry trees resplendent with pinkish-white blossoms to the plaza in front of the Jefferson Memorial.

The spring-break visitors from Florida looked up and stopped short.

"What a bummer!" blurted Dara, a sixth-grader from North Miami Beach.

"What a bummer," their mother, Hedy, agreed.

Shrouding the memorial's graceful portico is a massive jungle gym of scaffolding, ruining photos for thousands of tourists a day. Nearly as marred is the nearby Lincoln Memorial, which is surrounded by construction fencing.

Apologetic officials with the National Park Service say the disruptions will continue for years, although they insist that the most picturesque views will not be obstructed the whole time.

Both memorials are in the third year of a decadelong, \$22 million project to photograph, catalog and repair damage done by age, weather, air pollution and the tramping feet of millions of visitors.

The Lincoln Memorial, which opened in 1922, ranks as the 15th most popular tourist site in the nation's capital, with more than 1.25 million visitors in 1993. The Jefferson Memorial, which opened in 1943, ranks 23rd, with more than 713,000 visitors last year.

Park Service spokesman Earle Kittleman acknowledged that the scaffolding at the Jefferson "is particularly offensive during cherry blossom time." But he said the work that needs to be done is urgent, as evidenced by the chunk of marble that fell from the top of one of the memorial's 42-foot columns in June 1990.

The scaffolding is needed to perform "a stone-by-stone survey" of the memorial with special cameras. The photos will be converted to digital images that can be easily catalogued for restorers' future use.

The Lincoln Memorial has already been photographed, but it is nearly circled by a wall of plywood and chain-link security fence to keep tourists from wandering into yawning pits.

Roaring bulldozers have removed most of the earthen terrace that surrounds the Lincoln to rebuild the memorial's basement, which has suffered water seepage, settlement and rusting steel support beams.

"It is distressing for our visitors, many of whom are making their only visit ever to D.C., and the Park Service understands that," Kittleman said. "But please keep in mind that both memorials are open. We have made every effort to allow people to get into the chambers" where the statues of the ex-presidents stand.



Lincoln Memorial

Original was made by Earl Horter, with DIXON'S
ELDORADO, the master drawing pencil.

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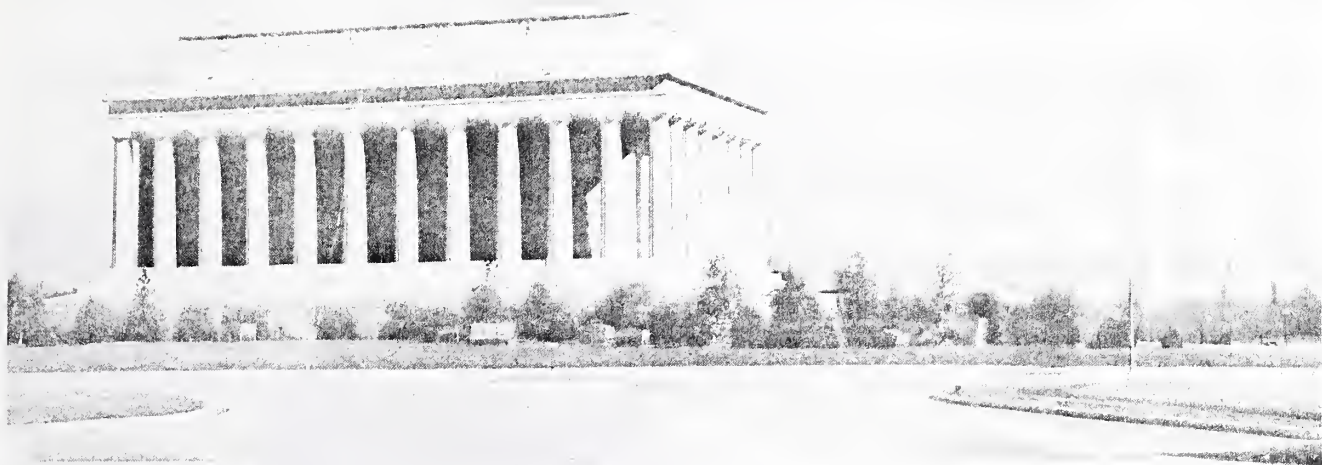
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LINCOLN MEMORIAL (R. S.)

The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which was erected in Potomac Park on the axis of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, was commenced on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1914. The foundation was completed and the corner-stone laid February 12, 1915. This beautiful memorial was erected in accordance with an act of Congress approved February 9, 1911, a subsequent act of Congress February 28, 1916 limiting the cost to \$2,594,000 to include the approaches. The building is constructed of Colorado Yule marble, Indiana limestone and Massachusetts pink granite, and is 201 feet, 10 inches long by 132 feet wide at the bottom step of the stylobate course, 79 feet, 10 inches high from the top of the foundations to the top of the attic.

The building is in the general form of the classic Greek temple, consisting of one large enclosed hall, oblong in shape and surrounded by a colonnade of doric columns, representing the States of the American Union. The longer axis of the building extends north and south. The entrance is a wide doorway on the eastern side, facing the Washington Monument and the Capitol Building, which are in direct line with this memorial. On the inside of the building opposite the entrance is a seated statue of Lincoln, cut in heroic proportions from white Georgia marble, by Daniel Chester French.

To the right and left of the statue are four large columns on each side, forming two rows which partly cut off the ends of the hall. On the north wall of the interior is a tablet containing Lincoln's second inaugural address, while a similar tablet on the south wall, bears the Gettysburg speech. Over each of these memorials is a large allegorical painting, by Jules Guerin, portraying the principles which it embodies. The memorial was constructed from plans by Henry Bacon, architect, under the direction of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, which was created by the act above referred to and under the supervision of the Secretary of War.



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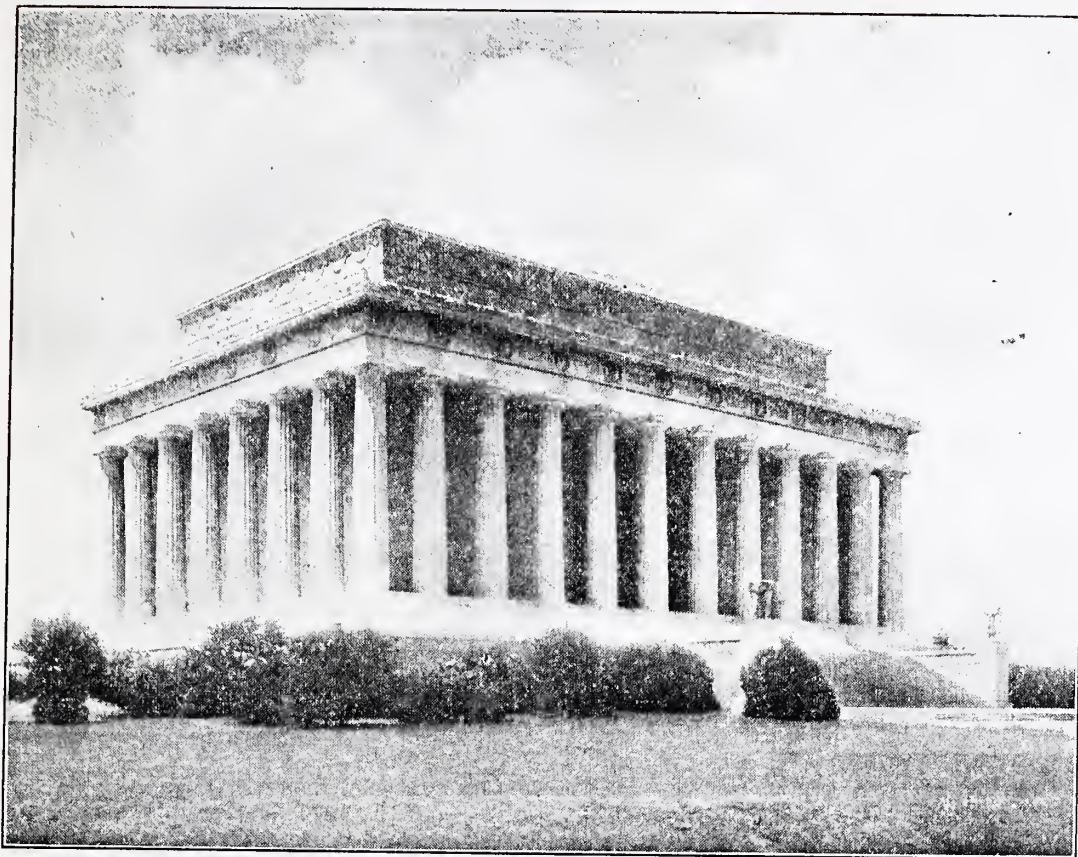
GEORGE WASHINGTON—ABRAHAM LINCOLN
The National Memorials in Washington, D. C.

National Capital Parks Phot.



Photograph by Edwin L. Wisberd

THE GRECIAN GLORY OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLOSES A WINTER VISTA AT THE END OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE



LINCOLN MEMORIAL
Washington, District of Columbia

WAR HITS LINCOLN'S TOMB

Fuel Oil for Shrine Exhausted,
Illinois Custodian says

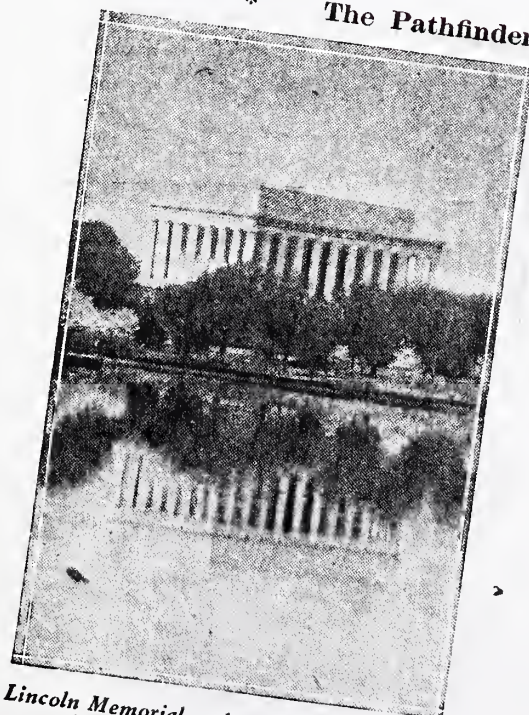
Springfield, Ill., May 13—(AP)—

Even Abraham Lincoln's tomb has been affected by war rationing.

The interior of the towering shrine, visited annually by thousands, has been colder than usual, Herbert Wells Fay, custodian, said, because supplies of fuel oil have been exhausted.

Fay said the local rationing board denied his request for additional oil and that if he doesn't get action, he's going to appeal to U. S. Senator Scott W. Lucas.

* The Pathfinder

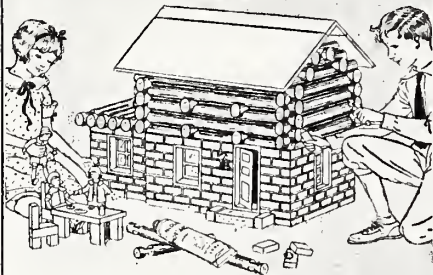


Lincoln Memorial and trees reflected in the glassy ice on the reflecting pool.

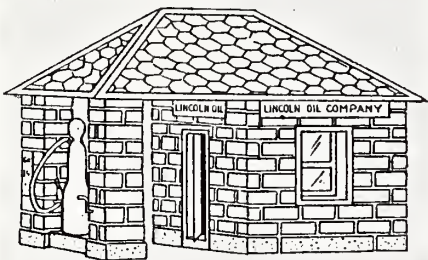
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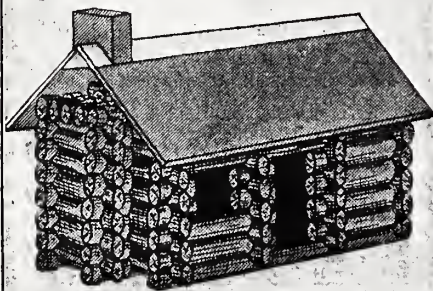


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Do you know that the largest marble statue in the world is that of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington? This masterpiece designed and modeled by the late Daniel Chester French, made up of 28 large blocks of Georgia white marble, is 19 feet high from feet to head and 19 feet wide. While most of the carving, which took four years to do, was done by the Piccirilli brothers in New York, the designer did much of it, personally. The central hall or room, where the marble likeness of Lincoln rests on a pedestal of Tennessee marble 10 feet high, 16 feet wide and 17 feet deep is an apartment 60 feet wide, 70 feet long and 60 feet high. The memorial itself, which is in direct line with the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Arlington Memorial Bridge is not only imposing in size, but it is one of the most beautiful memorials every erected. Designed by Henry Bacon, the architect, it is composed of four features, the statue of



View of Lincoln Statue in Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

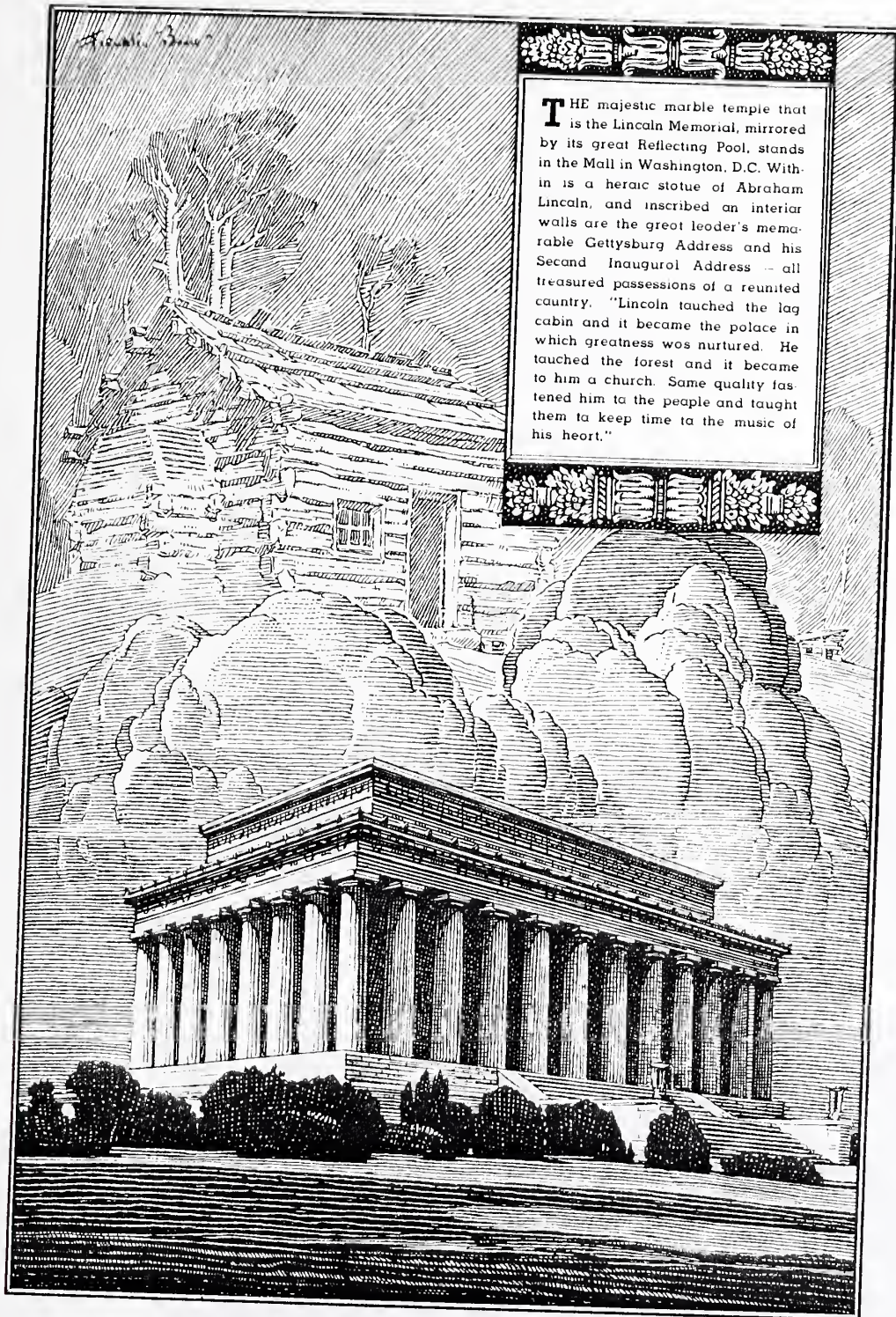
the man, a memorial to his Gettysburg speech, a memorial to his second inaugural address and a symbol of the Union which Lincoln said was his paramount object to save. The Union is expressed in the colonnade 188 feet long and 118 feet wide. There are 36 columns, one of each state in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. On the wall above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 states. The huge columns are seven feet four inches in diameter at the base and taper only slightly upward for all of 44 feet. They are declared to be the largest of their kind in the world and the capstones on them are among the largest single pieces of marble ever quarried. On each side of the central hall containing the statue a row of Ionic columns 50 feet high screen a small hall. In the small hall to the south is inscribed the Gettysburg address, while in the one to the north is his second inaugural address. Anyone visiting Washington should not fail to visit this great shrine, visited each year by more than a million people.



THE PRESIDENT PLANTS A TREE FROM LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE: PRESIDENT HOOVER
Plants a White Oak Tree Sent From La Rue County, Ky., and Presented by Representative Maurice H. Thatcher.
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



A long - to - be - remem-
bered scene on your tour of
Washington, Lincoln Me-
morial.



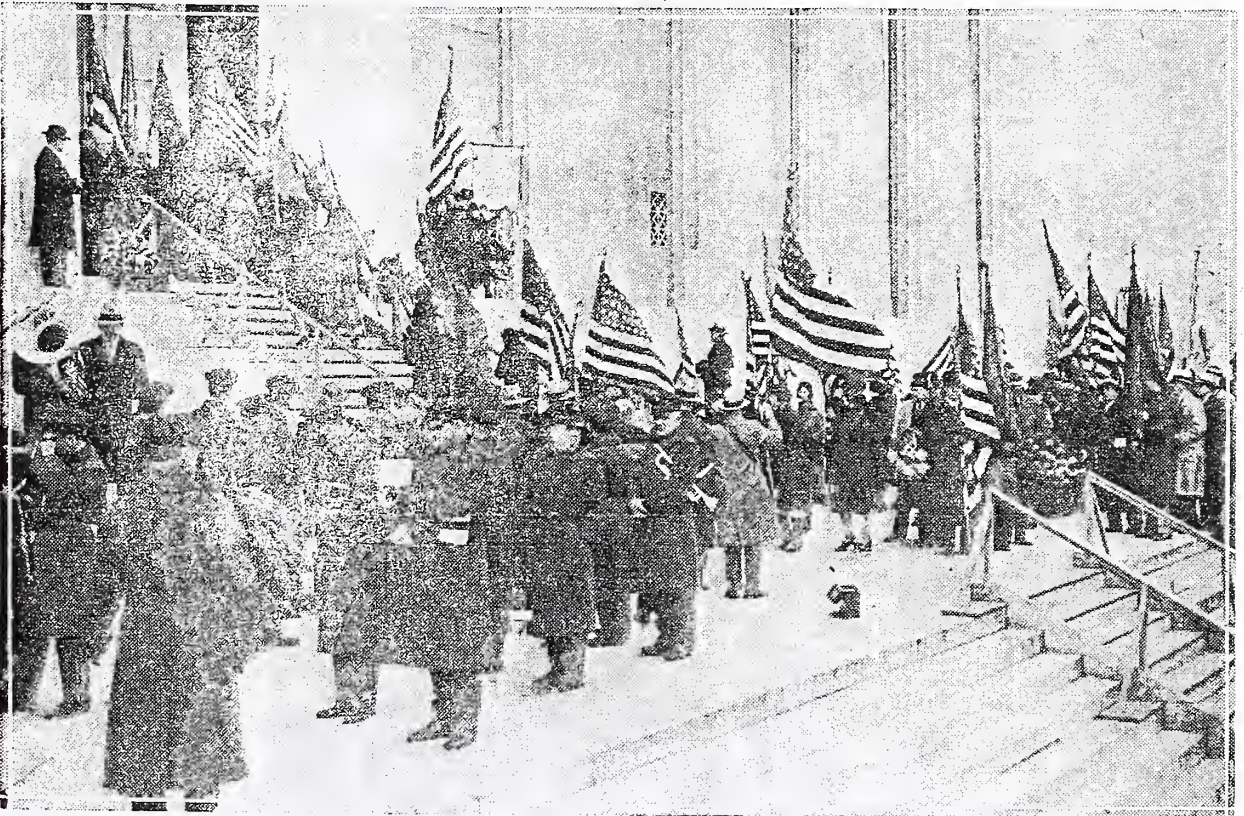
THE majestic marble temple that is the Lincoln Memorial, mirrored by its great Reflecting Pool, stands in the Mall in Washington, D.C. Within is a heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln, and inscribed on interior walls are the great leader's memorable Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address — all treasured possessions of a reunited country. "Lincoln touched the log cabin and it became the palace in which greatness was nurtured. He touched the forest and it became to him a church. Same quality fastened him to the people and taught them to keep time to the music of his heart."

WASH., D.C.

→
**NATIONAL CAPITAL
HONORS LINCOLN**

The scene was photographed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., during the recent celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut (wearing gray suit), is seen delivering the principal address.



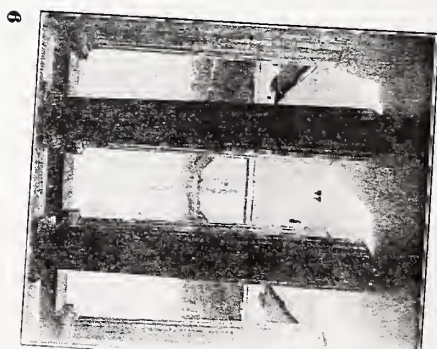


LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY AT THE CAPITAL

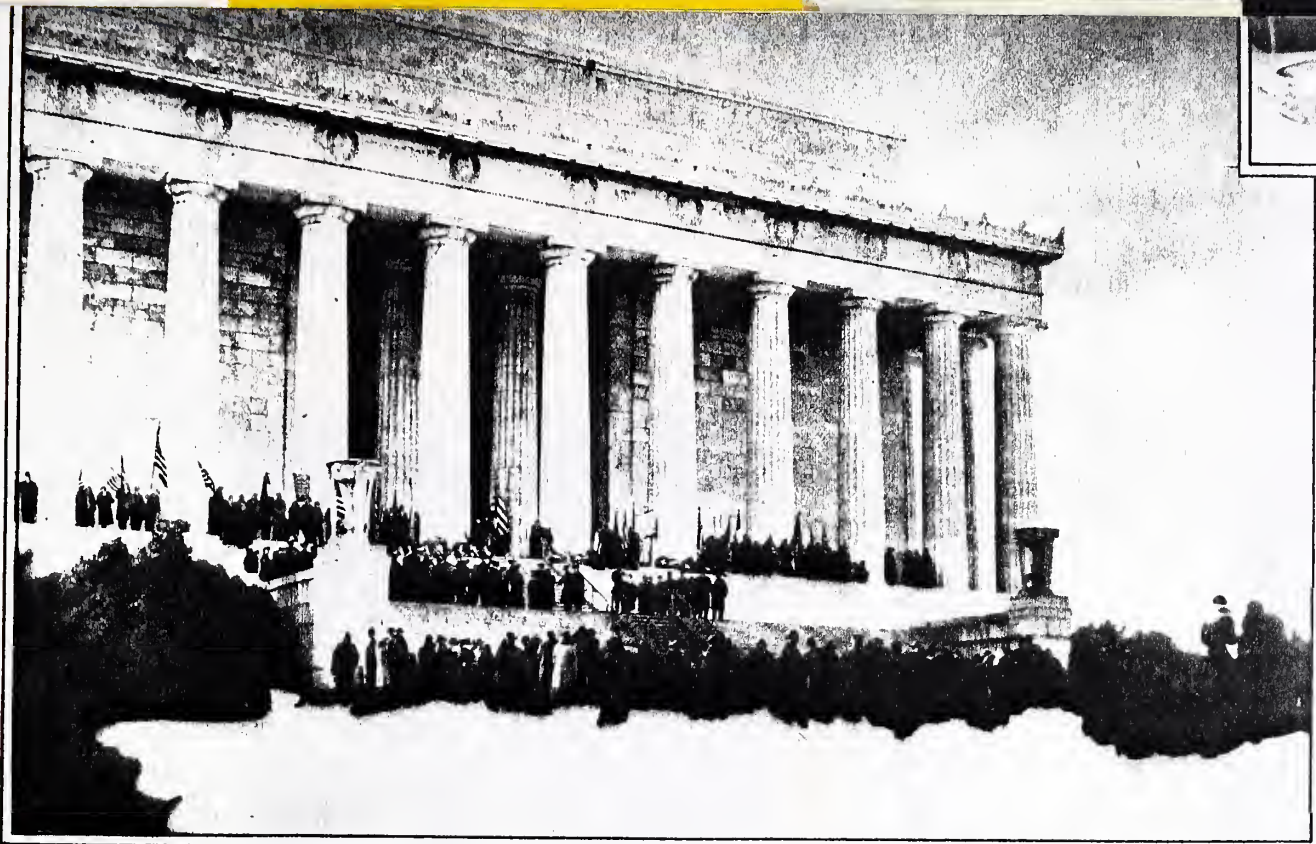
The picture was taken in front of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., as patriotic societies, with colors flying, arrived to take part in the anniversary of the birth of the Great Emancipator.



A SERVICE IN WASHINGTON ON THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN: SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, From Lincoln's Native Kentucky, Speaking at the Ceremonies on the Steps of the Lincoln Memorial. (Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



Glimpse of the Washington Monument seen from between the giant pillars in the Lincoln Memorial with the monument reflected in the Lincoln Memorial pool. The view from the Capitol to the monument is very similar, except of course there is no reflecting pool.



LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL: CEREMONIES
at the Memorial, Where Representatives of Patriotic Societies Assembled to Honor the Memory of the
Emancipator.
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



